

CA1
IA45
-69S14

Government
Publications

3 1761 11557959 1



SALLIQ

AN ESKIMO GRAMMAR

BY

A.E. SPALDING

EDUCATION BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT



OTTAWA, 1969

[General publication]

[6-1]

SALLIQ: AN ESKIMO GRAMMAR

BY

A.E. SPALDING

Canada

EDUCATION BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

Alijjivik -- Ruin Point
Appatuuraarjuk -- Walrus Island
Appatuurjuaq -- Coats Island
Aqiarunnaq -- Duke of York Bay
Ikkattuaq -- Bay of God's Mercy
Kuuk -- Sixteen-Mile Brook
Nursarnaq -- Hut Point
Nuvualuk -- SeaHorse Point
Qarsaurtuuq -- East Bay
Qikirtaugaaluk -- Bencas Island
Qikirtaugaq -- Bear Island
Salliq -- Coral Harbour
Tunirmiut -- Native Point
Ujarasujjulik -- Rocky Brook
Umiakkuvvik -- Native Bay

MAP OF SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND

PREFACE

The orthography or spelling system used in this grammar is known as the standard orthography (SO) and is based upon the system outlined in Mr. R.C. Gagné's booklet, Tentative Standard Orthography For Canadian Eskimos. It is, without doubt, the best -- because scientifically accurate--writing system ever devised for the Eskimo language bar none, and, if the Eskimo language were to grow and flourish, it would be done most fruitfully by means of this system.

The alphabet or list of single graphemes are as follows: a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, ng, p, q, r, rng, s, t, u, v.

There are three vowels or vocalic graphemes: a, i, and u. Besides these three, there is also a grapheme representing the phoneme of vocalic length which, in the T.S.O. booklet, is realized as the three allographs aa, ii, and uu. I prefer, here, to label these three allographs as vocalic geminate clusters, treating them in the manner of consonantal geminate clusters, and thus preserve the simplicity of the three-vowel system.

The grapheme g ordinarily occurs only intervocalically except word-initially in such loan words as gavama--"government."

The grapheme h, representing the voiceless glottal continuant phoneme in such native Eskimo expressions as hii?--"Is that so?", hai?--"What did you say?", tavvahaak!--"Right here!", and in such loan words as haalitiirtuq--"He's on holidays," is either word-initial or intervocalic and is of high through limited frequency.

The grapheme j ordinarily occurs only intervocalically except word-initially in a few loan words such as Jaaki--"Jackie", and Jiisusi--"Jesus."

The grapheme l ordinarily occurs only intervocalically except word-initially in a few loan words such as lutta--"doctor", or laija--"lion."

The digraph ng and the trigraph rng stand for single consonants only. Although written with more than one symbol, they are single graphemes representing one phonemic reality. They occur only intervocalically.

The grapheme r only occurs intervocalically.

The grapheme y ordinarily occurs only intervocalically except word-initially in a few loan words such as via--"beer", Viannaa--Vietnam, and Viivuari--"February."

In summary then, there are three vowels, a, i, u, and three vocalic geminate clusters, aa, ii, and uu. There are fifteen single consonants -- I have included h as a consonant -- as follows: g, h, j, k, l, m, n, ng, p, q, r, rng, s, t, and v. There are twelve consonantal geminate clusters as follows: gg, jj, kk, ll, mm, nn, nng, pp, rr, ss, tt, and vv. For reasons of economy, the gemination of the ng phoneme is realized as nng rather than ngng. There are also ten uvular - or r-clusters as follows: rj, rl, rm, rn, rp, rq, rr, rs, rt, and rv. Except for a few loan words such as jjapa -- "parka," jjama -- "German," jjannuari -- "January," and so forth, all consonant clusters occur only intervocalically.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish, first of all, to thank Albert Nassiq, or Ukku, as he was familiarly known at Coral Harbour, for his fine work and patience as informant while under the pressure of my time schedule and my heavy questioning in the summer of 1968. Apart from his fine effort as informant, without which this grammar would have been a great deal poorer, he also took an imaginative interest in the work as a whole and created himself the "Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club" episode in Unit 29.

A word of thanks must also rightfully be given to some members of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, especially Barry Gunn, regional administrator at Churchill, for his unfailing courtesy and good will, and David Alagalak, area administrator at Coral Harbour, for his also kind and generous assistance.

Alex Spalding,
Edmonton,
January 1st, 1969.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115579591>

UNIT ONE

'Morpheme of identification -u-

ARRIVAL--COMING OVER FROM THE BASE

ilisuusi, ilisuusiuvit?

Teacher. Are you the teacher?

ilisuusiuvunga, kinauvilli?

I'm the teacher. Who are you though?

Imirtautiuvunga, taannali kinauva?

I'm Imirtaut. That one though, who's he?

Ningiuttiangujuq, unali suna?

He's Ningiuttiaq. What's this though?

kitturianguvuq, kitturiaq.

It's a mosquito. Mosquito.

kina? suna? una, taanna.

Who? What? This one. That one.

nauk taima inuliriji?

So where's the area administrator?

qanga qainiarpa?

When's he coming?

immaqaa qainiartuq uattiaru.

Perhaps he'll come in a few moments.

piqutitit qassiuvat?

Your baggage, how many (pieces) are they?

sitamaujun ukua.

They are four, these.

taimali qallunaarmiunut ailirta!

So then, let's go to the settlement!
(lit.--to the people that are with
the whites.)tavvaujuq inulirijiup
nunakkuurutaa.Here is the area administrator's car
or truck.

ikigit! niugit! arqut.

Get in(on)! Get out(off)! Road.

nunakkuurut, aquti, ikumaliriji.

Car(truck). Driver. Mechanic(engineer).

qassit? qanga? taima, immaqaa.

How many? When? So. Perhaps.

NOTES

1.1. The morpheme of identification (verb to be), -u-, has three allomorphs: -u-, -ngu-, and (t)iu-. These manifest themselves in the following morphological situations:

a) When the preceding noun or pronoun morpheme is single-vowel-final, use -u-:

taanna - that one.

taannauvuq - It is that one.

ilisuusi - teacher.

ilisuusiuvuq - It is the teacher.

UNIT ONE

'Morpheme of identification -u-

1.1. (continued)

kam <u>i</u> k	--	boot, shoe.	kami <u>u</u> vuq	--	It's a boot.
inu <u>k</u>	--	Eskimo, person.	inu <u>u</u> vuq	--	He's an Eskimo.
nassi <u>q</u>	--	seal.	nassi <u>u</u> vuq	--	It's a seal.
nasa <u>q</u>	--	hat.	nasau <u>u</u> vuq	--	It's a hat.

b) When the preceding noun or pronoun morpheme is long-vowel-final or double-vowel-final, use -ngu-:

qalluna <u>a</u> q	--	white man.	qallunaangu <u>u</u> vuq	--	He's a white man.
ma <u>a</u> k	--	Mark.	maangu <u>u</u> vuq	--	It's Mark.
ku <u>u</u> k	--	river.	kuungu <u>u</u> vuq	--	It's a river.
umi <u>a</u> q	--	boat.	umiangu <u>u</u> vuq	--	It's a boat.
uku <u>a</u>	--	these ones.	ukuangu <u>u</u> vut	--	It's these ones.

c) When the preceding noun morpheme is alveolar(t)-final in its singular form, use -iu-:

qukiut	--	gun.	qukiuti <u>u</u> vuq	--	It's a gun.
nunakkuur <u>u</u> t	--	car, truck.	nunakkuuruti <u>u</u> vuq	--	It's a truck.

1.2. Interrogative pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs, can be used simply as themselves or with -u-:

kina?	--	who?	or kinau <u>u</u> vit?	--	who are you?
sun <u>a</u> ?	--	what?	or sunau <u>u</u> va?	--	what is it?
kia?	--	whose?	or kiang <u>u</u> va?	--	whose is it?
qassit?	--	how many?	or qassiu <u>u</u> visi?	--	how many are you(pl.)?
qanga?	--	when?	or qangauni <u>u</u> arpa?	--	when will it be?

While the above method for forming interrogative sentences is used, a method of possibly higher frequency merely joins the interrogative word to a demonstrative pronoun:

kina?	--	who?	inna	--	that one (unseen)	kinainna?	--	Who's that one who just left?
sun <u>a</u> ?	--	what?	una	--	this one(here).	sun <u>a</u> una?	--	What's this here?
qassit?	--	how many?	uku <u>a</u>	--	these ones (here).	qassinuku <u>a</u> ?	--	How many are these ones here?

This kind of question also frequently includes the affix -li, but it is syntactically indifferent as to which word is affixed:

una <u>li</u>	sun <u>a</u> ?	or	sun <u>li</u>	una?	--	What's this though?
taanna <u>li</u>	kina?	or	kina <u>li</u>	taanna?	--	Who's that though?
qassill <u>li</u>	uku <u>a</u> ?	or	uku <u>li</u>	qassit?	--	How many are these here though?

UNIT TWO

' Morpheme of existence in location -i-

SETTLING IN -- HOUSE AND SCHOOL

illuga namiippa? taikaniittuq.	Where's my house? It's over there.
inuliriji qailirtuq. takuviuk?	The area administrator's coming now. Do you see him?
ilisuusi tavvaniippa?	Is the teacher here?
ii. tarqamaniittuq.	Yes. He's inside (the house).
nauk taima jjapaga? paaniippuq.	So where's my parka? It's up there (at the base).
puigurpiuk?	Did you forget it?
ilisuusiup ikajurtinga naunginna?	The teacher's man (helper), where is that one (I can't see him)?
Nalligiarniq, sanirqauviuk	Nalligiarniq, did you sweep out
ilinniarvik? aakka!	the school? No.
sugami? imirtarqaugamali.	Why? Because I just got some water.
illumu. nunakkuurutimi. silami.	In the house. In the truck. Outside (lit.- In the weather).
illumuippit? silamiippunga.	Are you in the house? I'm outside.
nami? sugami? tavvani. taikani.	Where? Why? Right here. Over there.
tusarpit? tusarpunga.	Did you hear something? I heard s.t.

NOTES

2.1. The morpheme of existence in location (verb to be), -i-, has four allomorphs: -ip-, -it-, -in-, and -i-. The nouns, pronouns, or adverbs, which precede it must always be in the locative case:

illu -- house.	illumu -- in the house.	illumuippunga - I am in the house.
Salliq - Coral Harbour.	Sallirmi - at Coral Harbour	Sallirmiittuq - He is at Coral Harbour.
Tavva -- this one here.	tavvani -- here.	tavvaniinnirsaujuq - It is closer to here.
uvagut - us.	uvattinni - at our place	uvattinniilaurtuq - He was at our place.

UNIT TWO

' Morpheme of existence in location -i-

2.2. The morphological situations which follow -i- condition the choice of the allomorph:

a) If the following morpheme is going to be p-initial, -ip- is used:

ilinniarvimmiippuq -- He is in the school. namiippita? -- Where are we?
tavvaniippattuq -- He is usually here.

b) If the following morpheme is going to be t-initial, -it- is used:

tavvaniittugut -- We are here. ilissinniittut -- They are at your place.
tavvaniittussaujuq -- It should be here.

c) If the following morpheme is going to be n-initial, -in- is used:

tavvaniinniartuq -- He is going to be here.
tavvaniinnialaurtuq -- He was going to be here (if s.t. hadn't prevented it).
tavvaniinnirsaujuq -- It is closer to here (than to s.w. else).

d) If the following morpheme is going to be other than p-, t-, or n-initial, -i- is used:

tavvaniilaartuq -- He will be here. tavvaniinnngittuq -- He is not here.
tavvaniiqattartuq -- He's here a lot. tavvaniirqaujuq -- He was here just
a little while ago.
tavvaniigumajuq -- He wants to be here. tavvaniisuuq -- He's always here.
tavvaniiraanittuq -- He's finished being here (i.e., he's gone).
tavvaniimmarittuq -- He really is here. tavvaniikkaluarpuq -- He is actually
here.

The consonantal element of allomorphs a, b, and c, namely, p, t, and n, are all noticeably from the front area of the articulation zone, that is, they are bilabial, alveolo-dental, and nasal alveolo-dental, just as the initial situation of the following morphemes conditions them. None of the contoid articulations from the back area of the articulation zone seem to need this reinforcement after -i-. The geminate uvular -rq- of tavvaniirqaujuq and the geminate velar -kk- of tavvaniikkaluarpuq might seem to disprove this statement, but -rqau- is mm the invariable allomorphic form of the morpheme -rqau- and -kkaluar- is one of the allomorphs of the morpheme -aluar- which regularly occurs in various morphological contexts. This would tend to support the view of this writer that the -rq- of -rqau- and the -kk- of -kkaluar- are true morphemic elements of their respective allomorphs and not just elements of reinforcement conditioned by articulation such as the p, t, and n, of the allomorphs -ip-, -it-, and -in-.

UNIT THREE

' Pronoun suffixes: Indicative, Interrogative, and Special Interrogative

GOING TO THE STORE

namunngauvit? namunngauvungaa?

Where are you going? Did you say -- where am I going?

ii ivvit. uvangali
niuvirvimmunngauvunga.

Yes, you. Myself (me though)
I'm going to the store.

ilaulanga? atii ilaulirit!

Let me come along? Come on, come along!

niuvirvimmut pisulirtugut.

We are now walking to the store.

inuit pingasut taikani

Three people over there

niuvirvimmunngauvut tauk.

are also going to the store.

takuvigit? iilaak takuvakka.

Did you see them? Yes, of course, I saw them.

niuvirvik. niuvirti. niuvirtuq.

Store (shop). Trader (shop-owner).
He shops (buys s.t.).

kitturiassiutimik pilanga!

Let me get some mosquito repellent!

niuvirpit? tiimik pilaarpunga.

Did you buy s.t.? I got some tea.

qassiuvan ukua?

How many are these ones?

tallimauvut taakkua.

They're five, those ones.

qanuq akiqarpat?

What price are they? (lit.--How do they have a price?)

uataalamik akiqartut.

They have the price of one dollar.

atausiq. marquuk. pingasut.

One. Two. Three.

sitamat. tallimat. sissit.

Four. Five. Six.

savat. iit. nait.

Seven. Eight. Nine

qulit or tiat. aki.

Ten. Price (value).

titiraut. titirarvissait. titirarti. Pencil (pen). Writing paper. Clerk
(lit.--writer).

akiqartuq. akiqanngittuq.

It has value. It has no value.

akitujuq. akikittuq.

It is expensive. It is cheap.

namunngauvisi? angirqaulirpugut.

Where are you (pl.) going? We're on our way home.

UNIT THREE

' Pronoun suffixes: Indicative, Interrogative, and Special Interrogative

3.1. As with some other languages, Eskimo has a rather complex morphological structure and, relatively speaking, a rather simple syntactical structure. Putting it in another way, one could say that the interesting things happen in morphological situations rather than syntactical ones. Eskimo verbs frequently include both a subject and object within their own morphological structure and they always include at least a subject. This kind of form is called a sentence-word. I shall call the former s-w. type 1 and the latter s-w. type 2.

3.1.1. When used out of context, the subject and object of s-w. 1 are frequently difficult to identify absolutely although person and number are nearly always indicated:

takuviuk? -- Did you see him, her, or it?	takuvara -- I saw him, her, it.
takuvigit -- Did you see them?	takuvakka -- I saw them.

In these examples, of course, the subject is easily identifiable but not the object or objects. This can be taken care of by additional words:

Maali takuviuk? -- Did you see Molly?	Maali takuvara -- I saw Molly.
tikirqaujut takuvigit? -- Did you see those who just arrived?	tikirqaujut takuvakka -- I saw those who just arrived.

In forms of the type s.w.1, extra-morphological objects are always in the nominative case.

In those cases however where s.w.1 has third-personal subjects, the subject can also be difficult to identify out of context:

takuvaa -- he saw him.	takuvauk? -- Did he see him?
takuvaanga -- he saw me.	takuvaanga? -- Did he see me?

The subjects of s.w.1 can also be clearly identified by the addition of extra-morphological words but these extra-morphological subjects must be in the genitive case in order to distinguish them from the extra-morphological objects which, as we have said, are in the nominative:

Taamiup takuvaa inuliriji -- Taami saw the area administrator.
 Maaliup takuvauk ilisuusi? -- Did Molly see the teacher?
 taissuma takuvaanga -- That one (unseen) saw me.
 inulirijiup takuvaangaa? -- Did you say -- did the area administrator see me?

3.1.2. S.w.2, which includes only a subject, can also take objects but they have to be included syntactically or extra-morphologically usually in the so-called "accusative" case:

takuvuq -- He saw s.t. takuvuq uvannik -- he saw me.
 takuvit Maalimik? -- Did you see Molly? Mtakuvunga Maalimik -- I saw Molly.

UNIT THREE

' Pronoun suffixes: Indicative, Interrogative, and Special Interrogative

3.2. The affixes which represent the subject-and-object element in s.w.1 and which represent the subject-element in s.w.2 are frequently called pronoun suffixes. In the following, I shall only be concerned with the pronoun suffixes of type s.w.2.

3.2.1. Paradigm of s.w.2. - type pronoun suffixes:

a) Indicative mood:		b) Interrogative mood:		c) Special Interr. mood:	
- unga	- ugut	- unga?	- ita?	- ungaa?	- itaa?
- utit	- usi	- it?	- isi?	- iit?	- isii?
- uq	- ut	- a?	- at?	- aa?	- aat?

3.2.2. Before one can join verbal stem, or compound of verbal stem plus infixes, to pronoun suffix, a final element must be interposed and the choice of this element is conditioned by the final phoneme of the verbal stem or of the compound of verbal stem plus infixes:

a) After verbal stems which are vowel-final, v or j is interposed between stem and pronoun suffix:

pivunga	<u>or</u>	pijunga	-- I got s.t.	pivugut	<u>or</u>	pijugut	-- We got s.t.
pivutit	<u>or</u>	pijutit	-- You got s.t.	pivusi	<u>or</u>	pijusi	-- You(pl.) got s.t.
pivuq	<u>or</u>	pijuq	-- He got s.t.	pivut	<u>or</u>	pijut	-- They got s.t.

b) After verbal stems which are other than vowel-final, p or t is interposed between stem and pronoun suffix:

pisuppunga	or	pisuttunga	- I walked.	pisuppugut	or	pisuttugut	- We walked.
pisupputit	or	pisuttutit	- You walked.	pisuppusi	or	pisuttusi	- You (pl.) walked.
pisuppuq	or	pisuttuq	- He walked.	pisupput	or	pisuttut	- They walked.

3.2.3. Paradigm in the interrogative mood:

pivunga?	- Did I get s.t.?	pivita?	- Did we get s.t.?
pivit?	- Did you get s.t.?	pivisi?	- Did you (pl.) get s.t.?
piva?	- Did he get s.t.?	pivat?	- Did they get s.t.?
tusarpunga?	- Did I hear s.t.?	tusarpita?	- Did we hear s.t.?
tusarpit?	- Did you hear s.t.?	tusarpisi?	- Did you(pl.) hear s.t.?
tusarpa?	- Did he hear s.t.?	tusarpat?	- Did they hear s.t.?

3.2.4. Paradigm in the special interrogative mood which is only used for the clarification of a badly-heard or misunderstood utterance, i.e., "Did you say.....?":

takuvungaa?	- Did you say-did I see?	takuvitaa?	- Did you say-did we see?
takuviit?	- Did you say-did you see?	takuvisi?	- Did you say-did you see?
takuvaa?	- Did you say-did he see?	takuvaat?	- Did you say-did they see?

UNIT FOUR

' Morpheme of movement towards s.t.
-nngau-

WITH CHILDREN ON THE SHORE

kitulli takanani sinaaniittut?	Who are they though down there, those on the shore?
nutarqalli takakkua. kanajursiurtut.	Those down there are the children. They're hunting sea scorpions.
takanunngaulirta! kanajurpit?	Let's go down there! Did you get a sea scorpion?
amisunik kanajurtugut.	We got many sea scorpions.
amisut. mikijuq. angijuq.	Many. It is small (small). It is big (big).
una angijualuk. Taana mikijukuluk.	This one is very big. That one is very small.
uumajuq sulii una? namulli una?	Is this one still alive? Where to though, this one?
namunngauli? uvannuunngittuq.	Where shall it go to? Not to me.
imaanunngautiliruk! imaanunngaujuq.	Throw it into the water! It's gone into the water.
iniquanngittualuk! qaniga angijualuk.	It's very ugly! It's mouth is so very big.
mamianak! aulasautiga ununngaujuq imaanut.	Darn! My fishing rod went down into the water!
paunngaulirta! paunngauniartunga.	Let's go up there! I'm going to go up there.
piujuq. piunngittuq.	It's good (good thing). It's bad (bad thing).
piujualuk. piunngittualuk.	It's very good. It's very bad.

NOTES

4.1. The idea of movement towards something is most usefully explained in conjunction with the terminative cases of adverbs, pronouns, and nouns. These can be found along with the other cases in the tables of case-inflexion in Unit Six. Here, however, I shall only be concerned with the mechanics of forming sentences containing the morpheme -nngau-. The following examples will be presented in this way: substantive form, terminative case form, and sentence containing -nngau-. In order to express movement towards s.t., however, it is necessary to find the terminative stem of the terminative case form. In the following examples,

UNIT FOUR

' Morpheme of movement towards s.t.
-nngau-

4.1. (cont'd) I shall use the diagonal stroke (/) to divide the terminative case form into terminative stem and terminative affix.

4.1.1. Demonstrative adverbs and demonstrative pronouns:

Substantive	Terminative Case	Sentence with <u>-nngau-</u>
(no form)	mau/nga - this way (gen.)	maun <u>nngau</u> juq - He came this way.
tavva - right here	tavvu/nga - right this way	tavvun <u>nngau</u> juq - He came right this way.
pika - up there	piku/nga - up that way	pikun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went up that way.
kanna - down there	kanu/nga - down that way	kanun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went down that way.
avva - out there	avu/nga - out that way	avun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went out that way.
taika - over there	taiku/nga - over that way	taikun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went over that way.
taanna - that one	taassumu/nga - to that one	taassumun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went to that one.
pinna - the one up there	pissumu/nga - to the one up there	pissumun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went to the one up there.
inna - the one (unseen)	issumu/nga - to the one (unseen)	issumun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went to the one (unseen).
taakkua - those ones	taakkunu/nga - to those ones	taakkunun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went to those ones.
pikkua - those ones up there	pikkunu/nga - to those ones up there.	pikkunun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went to those ones up there.
ikkua - those ones (unseen)	ikkunu/nga - to those ones (unseen)	ikkunun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went to those ones (unseen).

One can see then that what happens with demonstrative adverbs and demonstrative pronouns is that the terminative affix -nga- is removed from the terminative case form and -nngau- plus required pronoun suffix is added to the terminative stem.

4.1.2. Nouns, interrogative adverbs and interrogative pronouns:

tussiarvik - church	tussiarvimmu/t - to the church	tussiarvimmun <u>nngau</u> juq - He goes to the church.
umiaq - boat	umiarmu/t - to the boat	umiarmun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went to the boat.
Kuujujaq - Churchill	Kuujuarmu/t - to Churchill	Kuujuarmun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went to Churchill.
Iqaluit - Frobisher Bay	Iqalunnu/t - To Frobisher Bay	Iqalunnun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went to Frobisher Bay.
inuk - Eskimo	inunnu/t - to the Eskimos	inunnun <u>nngau</u> juq - He went to the Eskimos.

UNIT FOUR

' Morpheme of movement towards s.t.
-nngau-

4.1.2. (cont'd)

Substantive	Terminative Case	Sentence with <u>-nngau-</u>
(no form)	namu/t? - where to?	namun <u>nngauli</u> ? - Where shall it be put? namun <u>nngaulii</u> ? - Did you say -- where shall it go?
kina? - who?	kinamu/t? - to whom?	kinamun <u>nngauvit</u> ? - Who are you going to see?
sunu? - what?	sunamu/t? - to what?	sunamun <u>nngauva</u> ? - What's it going

In the same way as in 4.1.1., the terminative affix -t is removed from the terminative case forms of nouns and interrogative adverbs and pronouns and -nngau- plus required pronoun suffix is added to the terminative stem.

UNIT FIVE

' Adjectival and Adverbial Morphemes of
Reinforcement -aluk(-alu-) and -kuluk(-kulu-)

SEAL-HUNTING TRIP

nassiq. nassiqartuq taunani.
nassirsiurumavit? nassirsiurumavunga.
umiavut talma takananiittuq.
aullalirta!
qukiut. unaaq. qarjut.
taika nassiq! qukiriaruk!
qukirsijuq. arqarturli.
qujana. qujanaaluk! nuinniarivuq.
nuijuq. puijuq.

nassirsiurtut. nassirtuq.
nassialuk kannal! qanittukuluk!
amma sulii nassiq ungasittualuk.

ujjuk. ujjualunguna uqumaittualuk!

nassikuluk uqittukuluk.
ikkiirpit? ikkiirtukuluuvit?
ikkiirtualuuvunga. qallunaakuluugavit.

qassialunnik nassirpisi?
atausikulummik. tavvatuakuluk?

Jar seal. There are seals down out there.
Do you want to hunt seals? I want to
hunt seals.
So, our boat is down there (on the shore).
Let's be leaving!
Gun. Harpoon. Bullets.
A seal over there! Shoot it!
He shoots. It went down though.
Never mind. To hell with it! It'll
come up also.
It comes up; emerges (general -- used
with anything.)
It comes up to breathe (special -- used
only with seal mammals).
They hunt seals. He got a seal.
Big seal down there! Very close!
And there's still another seal very
far out.
Bearded seal. This big bearded seal
is very heavy!
The little seal is very light(in weight).
Are you cold? Are you a poor little
cold thing?
I'm very cold. Because you're a
nice little white man.
How many dozens of seals did you get?
One little one. Only that little one?

UNIT FIVE

'Adjectival and adverbial morphemes of reinforcement -aluk(-alu-) and -kuluk(-kulu-)

5.1. -aluk(-alu-) is an adjectival and adverbial affix with a variety of functions and meanings. It can be both medial and final in word position. It has three allomorphs: -aluk, (t)ialuk, and -aaluk. These will appear in various morphological situations in 5.1.2. and following.

5.1.1. When used with adjectives, -aluk reinforces the already-given meaning of the stem:

angijuq	- it is big.	angijualuk	- it is very big.
piujuq	- it is good.	piujualuk	- it is very good.
takijuq	- it is long.	takijualuk	- it is very long.
sitijuq	- it is hard.	sitijualuk	- it is very hard.
silittuq	- it is wide.	silittualuk	- it is very wide.
quviasuttuq	- he is happy.	quviasuttualuk	- he is very happy.
kappiasuttuq	- he is frightened.	kappiasuttualuk	- he is very frightened.
urquusijuq	- he is hot.	urquusijualuk	- he is very hot.
taqajuq	- he is tired.	taqajualuk	- he is very tired.

5.1.2. With nouns and pronouns, -aluk usually means "big". The allomorphs -aluk, (t)ialuk, and -aaluk, appear in the following morphological situations:

a) When the preceding noun or pronoun morpheme is single-vowel-final, use -aluk:

illu	- house.	illualuk	- big house.
uvanga	- me.	uvangaaluk	- big important me.
taanna	- that one.	taannaaluk	- that big one.
inuk	- person.	inualuk	- big person.
nassiq	- seal.	nassialuk	- big seal.

b) When the preceding noun morpheme is alveolar(t)-final in its singular form, use -ialuk:

qukiut	- gun.	qukiutialuk	- big gun.
imaqaut	- water barrel.	imaqautialuk	- big water barrel.
but			
uvagut	- us.	uvagualuk	- big important us.

because it is alveolar(t)-final only in its plural form.

c) When the preceding noun or pronoun morpheme is long- or double-vowel-final, use -aaluk:

taakkua	- those ones.	taakkuaaaluit	- those big ones.
umiaq	- boat.	umiaraaluk	- big boat.
puuq	- container.	puuraaluk	- big container.
qallunaaq	- white man.	qallunaaraaluk	- big white man.
kuuk	- river.	kuugaaluk	- big river.
Maak	- Mark.	Maagaaluk	- big Mark.

UNIT FIVE

'Advectival and adverbial morphemes of reinforcement -aluk(-alu-) and -kuluk(kulu-)

5.1.3. In the context of genitive and accusative case forms:

kinaaluup pinginukua? - What big important person's things are these?
 taassumaaluup -- that big important one's (things).
 qassialunnik pivit? -- How very many did you get?
 amisualunnik pivunga -- I got very many.

And with interrogative and distributive pronouns and interrogative adverbs:

kinaaluuva? -- Who's that big or important-looking person?
 sunaaluunguna? - What's this big thing here?
 takuvigit amisualuit? - Did you see them, a great number?
 qanga qainiarpa? - When's he going to come? arqaagu - next year.
 hii -- qangaaluk kisiani? - Only so far in the future?

5.1.4. When used with verbs also, -aluk reinforces the already-given meaning of the stem:

nirijuq	- he ate.	nirij <u>ualuk</u>	- he ate a lot.
pijuq	- he got s.t.	pij <u>ualuk</u>	- he got a lot of s.t.
nassirtuq	- he got a seal.	nassirt <u>ualuk</u>	- he got a lot of seals.
pisuttuq	- he walked.	pisutt <u>ualuk</u>	- he did a lot of walking.
sinittuq	- he sleeps.	sinitt <u>ualuk</u>	- he sleeps a lot.

With -u- plus pronoun suffix, this type of form is very productive:

sanajualuugama -- I'm working something big and important.
 piujunik pijualuuvit? -- Did you get a lot of good ones?
 Taami nassirtualuuvuq -- Tommy got a lot of seals.
 tuttuqaratta nirijualuuvugut -- We ate a lot because we had caribou.
 illulusijualuuvisi? -- Are you (pl.) really busy building houses?
 nutarqat qajualuuvut -- The children are crying a lot (bawling their heads off).

5.1.5. With exclamatory forms:

urquu!	- My! it's hot!	urquuraalummiik!	- How very hot it is!
ikkii!	- My! it's cold!	ikkiiraaluk!	- It's very cold!
qujannamiik!	- Thank you!	qujannamiiraaluk!	- Thank you very much!

5.2. -aluk also has a secondary sense roughly translated as "mean" or "treacherous" which is used with those words which can bear such a meaning.

5.2.1. When used with nouns and pronouns:

inuk	- person	inualuk	- mean person.
		inualulli taana!	- He's a real mean bastard though, that one!

UNIT FIVE

'Adjectival and adverbial morphemes of reinforcement -aluk(-alu-) and -kuluk(-kulu-)

5.2.1. (cont'd)

taanna	- that one.	taanna <u>aluk</u> !	- that big meany!
ivvit	- you.	ivvia <u>lunngaaq</u> !	- Rather it was you, you big meany!
qimmiq	- dog.	qimmia <u>luit</u>	- fierce treacherous dogs
kuuk	- river.	kuuga <u>aluk</u>	- treacherous river.

5.2.2. When used with certain questions, it can impart a strident or belligerent tone:

namunngauvit?	- where are you going?	namunngauja <u>luuvisi</u> ?	- Where the hell are you (pl.) going?
nakinngarpa?	- where did he come from?	nakinngartua <u>lunguna</u> ?	- Where the heck did this one suddenly appear from?
qanuippit?	- what's wrong with you?	qanuittua <u>luuvit</u> ?	- What the hell's wrong with you?

5.3. -kuluk(-kulu-) is an adjectival and adverbial affix in many ways parallel to -aluk(-alu-) in that it has a variety of functions and meanings. It can also be both medial and final in word position. It has two allormorphs: -kuluk, and (t)ikuluk. These will appear in morphological situations in the following.

5.3.1. When used with adjectives, -kuluk reinforces the already-given meaning of the stem:

mikijuq	- it is small.	mikijuk <u>uluk</u>	- it is very small.
naittuq	- it is short.	naittuk <u>uluk</u>	- it is very short.
aqittuq	- it is soft.	aqittuk <u>uluk</u>	- it is very soft.
tuattuq	- it is narrow.	tuattuk <u>uluk</u>	- it is very narrow.

It can also have reference to the size of the object:

piunngittuq	- bad thing.	piunngittuk <u>uluk</u>	- small bad thing.
sitijuq	- hard thing.	sitijuk <u>uluk</u>	- small hard thing.

5.3.2. With nouns and pronouns, -kuluk usually means "small" or "little".

illu	- house.	illuk <u>uluk</u>	- small house.
inuk	- person.	inuk <u>uluk</u>	- small person.
nassiq	- seal.	nassik <u>uluk</u>	- small seal. (tiqittuq)
qukiut	- gun.	qukiutik <u>uluk</u>	- small gun. (.22)
umiaq	- boat.	umiak <u>uluk</u>	- small boat. (umianngaq)
kuuk	- river.	kuuk <u>uluk</u>	- small river.

UNIT FIVE

'Adjectival and adverbial morphemes of reinforcement -aluk(-alu-) and -kuluk(-kulu-)

una	- this one.	unakuluk	- this little one.
taanna	- that one.	taannakuluk	- that little one.
ukua	- these ones.	ukuakuluit	- these little ones.
taakkua	- those ones.	taakkuakuluit	- those little ones.

5.4. -kuluk also has a secondary sense roughly translated as "nice", "kindly", or "gentle", etc., which is used with those words which can bear such a meaning.

inukuluk!	- warm living person!
illukuluk	- congenial house.
qukiutikuluk	- nice gun.
unakuluk!	- this nice little one!
ivvikuluk!	- loveable you!
kappiasuttukuluit	- poor little frightened things.
piujukuluk	- dear little good thing.
ajurtukuluit	- poor little helpless things.

UNIT SIX

' Tables of Case Inflexion: Demonstrative
Adverbs, Demonstrative Pronouns, Nouns

6.1. Demonstrative Adverbs:

Case	right here	up there	down there	over there
Substantive	tavva	pika	kanna	taika
Locative	tavvani	pikani	kanani	taikani
Terminative	tavvunga	pikunga	kanunga	taikunga
Ablative	tavvanngat	pikanngat	kananngat	taikanngat
Vialis	tavvuuna	pikuuna	kanuuna	taikuuna

6.2. Demonstrative pronouns:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	pinna one up there	pikkua ones up there
Genitive	pissuma one's up there	pikkua ones' up there
Locative	pissumani with one up th.	pikkunani with ones up there
Terminative	pissumunga to one up there <u>or</u> by agency of one up there	pikkununga to ones up there <u>or</u> by agency of ones up there
Accusative	pissuminga (object of sw2)	pikkununga (object of sw2)
Ablative	pissumanngat from <u>or</u> than one up there	pikkunanngat from <u>or</u> than ones up there
Vialis	pissumuuna by way of one up there	pikkunuuna by way of ones up there
Aequalis	pissutunaq like one up there	pikkutitunaq like ones up there
Nominative	kanna one down there	kakkua ones down there
Genitive	kassuma	kakkua
Locative	kassumani	kakkunani
Terminative	kassumunga	kakkununga
Accusative	kassuminga	kakkununga
Ablative	kassumanngat	kakkunanngat
Vialis	kassumuuna	kakkunuuna
Aequalis	kassutunaq	kakkutitunaq
Nominative	inna one (unseen)	ikkua ones (unseen)
Genitive	issuma	ikkua
Locative	issumani	ikkunani
Terminative	issumunga	ikkununga
Accusative	issuminga	ikkununga
Ablative	issumanngat	ikkunanngat
Vialis	issumuuna	ikkunuuna
Aequalis	issutunaq	ikkutitunaq

UNIT SIX

' Tables of Case Inflexion: Demonstrative
Adverbs, Demonstrative Pronouns, Nouns

6.2. (cont'd) Demonstrative Pronouns:

Case	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	qanna	one inside	qakkua	ones inside
Genitive	qassuma		qakkua	
Locative	qassumani		qakkunani	
Terminative	qassumunga		qakkununga	
Accusative	qassuminga		qakkuninga	
Ablative	qassumanngat		qakkunanngat	
Vialis	qassumuuna		qakkunuuna	
Aequalis	qassutunaq		qakkutitunaq	
Nominative	kinna	one outside	kikkua	ones outside
Genitive	kissuma		kikkua	
Locative	kissumani		kikkunani	
Terminative	kissumunga		kikkununga	
Accusative	kissuminga		kikkuninga	
Ablative	kissumanngat		kikkunanngat	
Vialis	kissumuuna		kikkunuuna	
Aequalis	kissutunaq		kikkutitunaq	

6.3. Nouns:

Vowel-final type:

Case	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	illu	house	illuit	houses
Genitive	illuup		illuit	
Locative	illumi		illuni	
Terminative	illumut		illunut	
Accusative	illumik		illunik	
Ablative	illumit		illunit	
Vialis	illukkut		illutigut	
Aequalis	illutut		illutitut	

Alveolar(t)-final type:

Nominative	qukiut	gun	qukiutit	guns
Genitive	qukiutiup		qukiutit	
Locative	qukiutimi		qukiutini	
Terminative	qukiutimut		qukiutinut	
Accusative	qukiutimik		qukiutininik	
Ablative	qukiutimit		qukiutinit	
Vialis	qukiutikkut		qukiutitigut	
Aequalis	qukiutitut		qukiutititut	

UNIT SIX

'Tables of Case Inflexion: Demonstrative
Adverbs, Demonstrative Pronouns, Nouns

6.3. (cont'd) Nouns: Velar(k)-final type:

Case	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	inuk	person	inuit	persons
Genitive	inuup		inuit	
Locative	inummi		inunni	
Terminative	inummut		inunnut	
Accusative	inummik		inunnik	
Ablative	inummit		inunnit	
Vialis	inukkut		inuttigut	
Aequalis	inuttut		inuttitut	

Nominative	kuuk	river	kuut	rivers
Genitive	kuup		kuut	
Locative	kuummi		kuunni	
Terminative	kuummut		kuunnut	
Accusative	kuummik		kuunnik	
Ablative	kuummit		kuunnit	
Vialis	kuukkut		kuuttigut	
Aequalis	kuuttut		kuuttitut	

Uvular(q)-final type:

Nominative	tupiq	tent	tupiit	tents
Genitive	tupiup		tupiit	
Locative	tupirmi		tupirni	
Terminative	tupirmut		tupirnut	
Accusative	tupirmik		tupirnik	
Ablative	tupirmit		tupirnit	
Vialis	tupikkut		tupirtigut	
Aequalis	tupirtut		tupirtitut	

Nominative	umiaq	boat	umiat	boats
Genitive	umiap		umiat	
Locative	umiarmi		umiarni	
Terminative	umiarmut		umiarnut	
Accusative	umiarmik		umiarnik	
Ablative	umiarmit		umiarnit	
Vialis	umiakkut		umiartigut	
Aequalis	umiartut		umiartitut	

UNIT SEVEN

TALKING TO SOME PARENTS

'Morpheme of wanting -uma- and morpheme
of completed action -anit-

uvattinnut pulaarumavit?	Do you want to visit with us?
uvattinnunngaugumavit?	Do you want to go to our place?
pulaarlanga! pulaalaurit!	Let me visit! Please do visit!
nutarassi missaanut uqautigumavagit	I want to speak to you in connection with your children.
nutaraq. nutarqat. ilinniariat.	Child. Children. Children who attend school.
uqautivaa. uqartuq. uqarumajuq.	He spoke to her. He spoke. He wants to speak.
uqallartuq. tiitutumavit? ii.	He chats. Would you like some tea? Yes.
tiitutumajunga. sukaqanngittugut.	I'd like some tea. We have no sugar.
immulirli? aluutikulummur?	Shall milk be put in it? With the tea- spoon?
sukaq. immuk. aluut. irngusiq.	Sugar. Milk. Spoon. Cup(mug).
Taami ilinniarpaa sulit? ilinniarpaa?	Is Tommy still attending school? Did you say - is he attending school?
ilinniaraanittuq. takuanittara.	He's out of school. I've finished (al- ready seen) seeing him.
ilinniartuqarpit? ii. sitamanik.	Have you any attending school? Yes. Four.
irnikka pingasuujut amma	My sons are three also.
atausiq paniga ilinniartut.	one my daughter who go to school.
pianippit? ii. tiituanittunga.	Have you finished? Yes. I'm finished my tea.
qujannamiik Inuaraq tiitutura.	Thank you Inuaraq -- because I had some tea.
qujannamiilli pulaaravit.	Thank you -- because you visited.
ilisuusi anianippa? silamuaraanittuq.	Has the teacher already gone out? He's already gone outside.

UNIT SEVEN

'Morpheme of wanting -uma- and morpheme of completed action -anit-

7.1. The morpheme of wanting, -uma-, has two allomorphs: -uma- and -guma-. They appear in the following morphological situations:

a) When the verbal stem is uvular(r)-final, use -uma-:

tusartuq	- he hears s.t.	tusarumavit?	- Do you want to hear s.t.?
tiiturtuq	- he drinks tea.	tiiturumajuq	- he wants to drink tea.
ilinniartuq	- he attends school.	ilinniarumajut	- they want to attend school
nassirsiurtuq	- he hunts seals.	nassirsiurumavunga-	I want to hunt seals.

b) When the verbal stem is other than uvular-final, use -guma-:

pivuq	- he gets s.t.	pigumajuq	- he wants s.t.
pisuttuq	- he walks.	pisugumajuq	- he wants to walk.
anijuq	- he goes out.	anigumavit?	- Do you want to go out?
tikittuq	- he arrives s.w.	tikigumajut	- they want to arrive s.w.
piunnigittuq	- he is bad.	piunnigigumajuq	- he wants to be bad.

7.2. The morpheme of completed action, that is, the action indicated by the verbal stem is over and done with, -anit-, has two allomorphs: -anit- and -raanit-. They are manifested in the morphological situations given below:

a) When the verbal stem is double- or long-vowel-final, use -raanit-:

ilinniartuq	- he attends school.	ilinniaaraanittuq	- he's out of school.
tamujajuq	- he chews s.t.	tamuaraanittuq	- he's already chewed s.t.
quartuq	- it's frozen.	quaraanittuq	- it's already frozen.
auttuq	- it's melted.	auraanittuq	- it's already melted.
pulaartuq	- he visits.	pulaaraanittuq	- he's already visited - has gone.

b) When the verbal stem is other than double- or long-vowel-final, use -anit-:

pivuq	- he gets s.t.	pianittuq	- he's finished-already done s.t.
nirivuq	- he eats.	nirianittuq	- he's already eaten.
tuttuttuq	- he shot a caribou.	tuttuanittuq	- he's already shot a caribou
kanngusulirtuq	- He gets embarrassed.	kanngusulianittuq	- he's already embarrassed.
tiiturtuq	- he drinks tea.	tiituanittuq	- he's already drunk his tea
sinittuq	- he sleeps.	sinianittuq	- he's woken up.
sinilirtuq	- he's falling asleep.	sinilianittuq	- he's already asleep.
titirartuq	- he writes s.t.	titiraanittuq	- he's already written s.t.
niuvirtuq	- he buys s.t.	niuvianittuq	- he's already bought s.t.

UNIT EIGHT

'Adverbial Morpheme of Habit -suu- and
Adverbial Morpheme of Excess -lua-

HIGH-SCHOOL AT CHURCHILL

makkuttuujusili ilinniaqattarpisi?	You young people though, do you regularly attend school?
ukiassaaq ilinniariasuungujut	In early fall, we habitually go off to
Kuujjuarmut.	attend school at Churchill.
ilinniariasuut nakinngaarpit?	Those who habitually go off to school, where do they come from?
ilangit illulimmit ilangit Sallirmit	Some from Igloolik, some from Coral,
ilangit Iqalunnit amma nakituinnaq	some from Frobisher, and also from anywhere.
akuni ilinniaravit sunatuinnarnik	Since you've attended school for a long time
qaujimaluartussauvutit? aakka.	you should know a great deal about everything? No.
qaujimaluanngittunga sulii.	I don't know too much yet.
timmisuurnik ilinniasuunguvisi?	Do you study airplanes?
aakka. nassirsiurusirnik? aakka.	No. Techniques of seal-hunting? No.
sunanilli? naasautinillu nunannguanillu.	What things then? Mathematics and Geography.
unnugumitaanikkussi susuunguvisi?	When you've finished your evening meal, what do you habitually do?
ilaanni tarqijartugut ilaannilu	Sometimes we watch movies and sometimes
mumirtugut.	we dance.
imialummik piluanngikkaluarpsi?	Are you sure you don't get too much whisky (treacherous water)?
pilaunngittungali kiinaujaqanngiluamut.	I didn't get any -- too broke.
Kuujjuarmi ajurnanngiluartuugaluaq.	Although it's too easy to get all right at Churchill.
namunngartillugu tupasuunguvisi?	What time is it your habit to get up?
savamuartillugu. ilangillu	At seven. And some of them
ullaakkut siniluasuuraaluit.	are terrible sleepy-heads (over-sleepers) in the morning.

UNIT EIGHT

'Adverbial Morpheme of Habit -suu- and
Adverbial Morpheme of Excess -lua-

HIGH-SCHOOL AT CHURCHILL

makkuttut ilangit isumakiluartut.

Some of the young people are too thoughtless

innaillu!

The adults too!

8.1. The adverbial morpheme of habit, -suu-, has two variants in medial position, -suu- and -suur-, and two variants in final position, -suuq (singular) and -suut (plural). These appear in the following morphological situations.

8.1.1. In medial position, -suu- is frequently followed by -ngu-, allomorph of the morpheme of identification, -u-:

ukiukkut nassirsiusuungujunga

- I habitually hunt seals in the winter-time

saatatimi tarqijariasuunguvit?

- Is it your habit to go to the movies
on Saturday?

inulirijimit pisuungujuq

- He habitually gets things from the
area administrator.

In medial position also, -suur- is followed by -aaluk(-aaluit), allomorph of the adjectival affix -aluk, which reinforces the basic meaning of mere "habit" to mean "deep-rooted or long-held habit" or "inveteracy":

qannguisuuraaluk tainna

- He's a terrible and inveterate snorer,
that one.

imisuraalunginna!

- He's an awful drunkard, that one!

sallusuuraaluit taakkua!

- They're wild incorrigible liars,
those people!

8.1.2. In final position:

nassirmik nirisuug

- He habitually eats seal meat.

Juanasi nipikisuug

- Juanasi always speaks with a quiet voice.

nassiq puisuug

- The jar seal habitually comes up to breathe

nunangat uumajuqanngimmat ajursasuut

- Because their land has no game, they're
habitually hard up.

ukuali imaani atusuut?

- These ones though, are they generally
used in the water?

In final position also, -suuq is sometimes an element in the coinage of words:

timmiujuq

- it flies.

timmisuug

- airplane.

arqaumajuq

- it is in a state
of submersion.

arqaumasuug

- submarine.

timmisuuraaluk

- big airliner.

UNIT EIGHT

'Adverbial morpheme of habit -suu- and
Adverbial morpheme of excess -lua-

8.2. The adverbial morpheme of excess, -lua-, has two variants in medial position, -luar- and -lua-. It almost never appears in final position and then only in fragmented utterance (iiluag- yes, excessively). -luar- and -lua- appear in the following morphological situations:

naittuq	- it is short.	nailu <u>artuq</u>	- it is too short.
takijuq	- it is long.	takil <u>artuq</u>	- it is too long.
mikijuq	- it is small.	mikil <u>artuq</u>	- it is too small.
angijuq	- it is big.	angil <u>artuq</u>	- it is too big.
imakittuq	- it has little water.	imakil <u>artuq</u>	- it has too little water.
piv <u>uq</u>	- he got s.t.	pil <u>artuq</u>	- he got too much of s.t.
nirij <u>uq</u>	- he eats.	niril <u>arpit</u> ?	- did you eat too much?

Morphemes which can follow -lua-:

mikil <u>uanngila</u> aq?	- Is it not too small?
mikil <u>uarqu</u> rtuq	- It probably is too small.
pil <u>uaru</u> vit taqal <u>uar</u> niartutit	- If you overdo(it), you're going to be too tired.
qausirtualuugavin aasit! imaaniil <u>ual</u> auravit	- You're soaking wet again as usual! Because you were in the water too much.
niqiqanngil <u>ua</u> qattartugut	- We're frequently too short of food.
aarqigunna <u>ngittara</u> siqumisimal <u>uar</u> mat	- I can't fix it because it's too broken.

Morphemes which can precede - lua-:

nirigunna <u>rpit</u> ?	- Are you able to eat (are you hungry?)?
iil <u>uara</u> aluk!	- Too much so! nirigunna <u>luar</u> tunga - I am too able to eat.
isumatauvuq	- he is the boss. isumata <u>luar</u> tuq - He is too much the boss. (is too bossy).
tamaunngaujuq	- he comes this way. tamaunngau <u>luar</u> tuq - He comes this way too much.
pigumajuq	- he wants s.t. piguma <u>luar</u> tuq - he wants too much of s.t.
tiiturtuq	- he drinks tea. tiitulu <u>ua</u> qattartuq - he frequently drinks too much tea.

8.2.1. -luar- is also joined with negative forms to form a high-frequency construction, -nngiluar-, roughly translated as "going beyond the bounds of what is natural, of what is expected in a normal person". The idea of "aberration" enters here where I don't think it does in the above examples. One obviously cannot change the nature of things, that is, one is not surprised at things being excessively small or awkward or cold, and apparently, one is not to be too surprised at persons who drink too much tea, or who are too domineering, or who gorge themselves, or at children who wade in the water too much or get too exhausted. On the other hand,

UNIT EIGHT

'Adverbial Morpheme of Habit -suu- and
Adverbial Morpheme of Excess - -lua-

8.2.1. (cont'd) being too foolish, or too stupid, or too unhappy, or going too long without sleep or without food, is considered dangerous and looked upon with considerable misgiving. Below are some examples of -nngiluar-:

tukiqanngittuq	- he's silly.	tukiqanngiluartuq	- He overdoes (this business of) being silly.
qaujimanngittuq	- he's clueless.	qaujimanngiluartuq	- He's just too clueless to function properly.
sinigumanngittuq	- he doesn't want to sleep.	sinigumanngiluartuq	- He overdoes (this business of) not wanting to sleep.
nirinngittuq	- he doesn't eat.	nirinngiluartuq	- He overdoes this business of not eating.
nirigunnaannngittuq	- he can't eat.	nirigunnaannngiluartuq	- There's something wrong about his inability to eat.
quviasunngittuq	- he's unhappy.	quviasunngiluartuq	- He's beside himself with unhappiness.

8.2.2. -lua- is also an element in a type of high-frequency adverbial phrase which is used in response to a why-question or in anticipation of a why-question. The actual phrase consists of a verbal stem (plus infixes) joined to the word-final affix -luamut.

sugami qailaunngilatit?	- Why didn't you come?	pijassaqa <u>luamut</u>	-Because of having too much work to do.
suurli quviagilaunngittait?	- But why didn't you like him?	tukiqanngi- <u>luamut</u>	taanna - Because he's too silly.
inuit ilangit kaappalaurtut	ajursal <u>luamut</u>		- Some of the Eskimos used to be hungry due to being too hard up.
qungalaunngittunga	ippassaq isumassasi <u>luamut</u>		- I didn't smile yesterday because I was so excessively worried.
sugami taimaililaurpa?	- Why did he act like that?	quviasu <u>luamu</u> qai	- Perhaps because he was so excessively happy.
sugami ninngarturnginna?	- Why is he mad that one (who just left)?	tunijaunngilu <u>amu</u> urquurtuq	- 'I think it's because he wasn't given enough.
taassuma qivigunnaannngittanga	- That person can't lift it.	nukiqanngilu <u>am</u> ulli?	- Because he's too weak?
		uqumailu <u>am</u> unilaak!	- You know that it's because it's so excessively heavy!

As one can see from the last four examples, -luamut can also be word-medial when followed by certain fragmental morphemes.

UNIT NINE

'Verbal morpheme of having something -qar-

TRAVELLING AND THE WEATHER

qimmiqarpit sulii? ii. uvagut

Do you still have dogs? Yes. Us people,

qimmiqasuungujugut sulii.

we usually have dogs yet.

ungasittumunngaulluta amisunik

Because they are very good for going

sinittarlutalu piujualuummata.

to far-off places and for sleeping out
many nights.

ilangit sikituusuunguliramik

Some (of the people) because they're
usually driving skidoos now

qimmiqanngittut - qimmiqarunniirtut.

have no dogs - they've stopped having
dogs.

sikituu. ursuq. ikumat.

Skidoo. Oil(gas). Engine.

ippassaq. ullumi. aqagu.

Yesterday. Today. Tomorrow.

anuri. ippassaq anuriqalualaurtuq.

Wind. Yesterday, there was too much
wind.

anuraartuq. anuraartualuk.

The wind blows. The wind blows very hard.

maquttuq. qannirtuq. nuvujaquq.

It rains. It snows. It is clouded over.

ukiug tiriganiaqarniartussauva?

Will there likely be any foxes this winter?

aamai. amisuuppata kiinaujaqarnirsauniartugut.- I don't know. If they are many,
we will have more money.

parnalirpit? parnaanittunga.

Are you getting ready to leave? I'm
ready to leave.

silattaquq. silattaunngittuq.

The weather is good. The weather is bad.

aqagu aullarniarpit?

Are you going to leave tomorrow?

sila isumatauvuq. silaaluk!

The weather is master. Treacherous
weather!

UNIT NINE

'Verbal morpheme of having something - qar-

9.1. The verbal morpheme of having something, -qar-, always follows an initial noun morpheme. Some simple examples are:

pi	-	thing	piqartuq	-	he has something.
kamik	-	boot	kamiqartuq	-	he has boots.
nassiq	-	seal	nassiqartuq	-	it has seals.
qukiut	-	gun	qukiutiqarpit?	-	Have you got a gun?
umiaq	-	boat	umiagartugut	-	We have a boat.

9.1.1. -qar-, however, has two allomorphs, -qar- and -qa-. Since the preceding noun morpheme is always stable (examples in 9.1.), what is significant then is the morphemes which follow it because they condition the choice of the allomorph.

a) Following morphemes which require -qar-:

qukiutiqarunnartunga	I am able to have a gun.
niqiqarunniirtugut	We no longer have any food.
taimaittuqartussaujut kaakkua	Those people, they should have some like that.
qajariaqarumajualugama	Because I very badly want to have canoe.
timmisuurmik tikittuqarniartuq	An airplane is going to arrive.
kiinaujaqaraluartunga	I actually do have money.

b) Following morphemes which require -qa-:

uluutiqarquurturnginna	He probably has a saw, that one (unseen).
imaqaluartualunguna!	It's got away too much water, this one!
ukluq sikuqalaartuq	It will have ice in the winter.
Marimik nuliaqalaurtuq	He had a wife named Mary.
nassiqanngittuq kannu	That down there (the sea) has no seals.
aiviqasuuq Aqiarunnaq	The Duke of York Bay usually has walrus.
marquunnik sikittuqammarittuq	He really has two skidoos.
annuraaqattiarpit?	Have you enough clothing?

UNIT TEN

'Marker affixes: -li, -lu, -luunniit

AFFAIRS IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Viannaami unatartussait missaanut	Did you hear anything about the soldiers
tusarpit? naalautiqanngittungali.	in Vietnam? I have no radio.
tusarumavillii? uqautilagillii?	Did you say you wanted to hear though? Let me tell you though?
taissumani Viannaamiut	A long time ago, the Vietnamese people
immigut unatalaurmata.	fought amongst themselves.
naliatuinnaq saalaugumanngilluni	neither side wanting to be a loser,
ikajurtaunasulaurtut. saala.	they tried to get help. Loser.
taima Sainiisillu Amialikallu	So the Chinese and the Americans
unatariaqataulaurtut. Sainiisilluu?	started to fight alongside of them. Did you say the Chinese too?
taimanngat sulii Viannaamiut	Ever since then, the Vietnamese people,
arnangit nutarangit tamarmik	their women, their children, all of them,
tuqutauqattarlutillu aannirtauqattarlutillu.	are frequently being killed and frequently being hurt.
nutarakulungilluu? mutarangilluunniit.	Did you say their little babies too? Even their children.
taikkua Sainiisit Amialikalluunniit	Those (far away and unseen) Chinese or even those Americans.
immaqaa imminik isumaqatuinnartut.	Perhaps they only think (only have thoughts for) about themselves.

10.1. The word-final affixes, -li, -lu, and -luunniit, have well-defined functions as signallers of certain types of situations. I shall discuss each, respectively, as they apply to questions and as they apply to statements.

UNIT TEN

'Marker affixes: -li, -lu, -luunniit

10.1.1. The affix -li can be called a marker for explicative constructions, that is, in its interrogative form, it is always marking a definite request for explanation, and, in its indicative form, always marking a definite explanation to a request.

a) As the affix to a question, it always takes the form -lii? as far as I can gather. This means that the special interrogative mood is involved (see 3.2.4.), that is, a question with this affix always implies the form: "Did you say--...?":

namullii?	- (Did you say) where to though?	maunga	- to here.
unalii?	- (Did you say) how about this one?	taannalu	- that one too.
taunanilii?	- (Did you say) how about down there?		
nakillii?	- (Did you say) where from though?	paanngat	- from up there.
qanurlii?	- (Did you say) how though?	qanukiaq	- I don't know how.
uvangalii?	- (Did you say) how about me?	ivvirulullu!	- you too, you little rotter!
taimannalii?	- (Did you say) how about like that?	taimannaunngitturli.	- It's <u>not</u> like that though.
aupaluttullulii?	- (Did you say) how about the red ones too?		

b) As the affix to a statement, it takes the form -li, imparting to the statement a certain tone of finality which warns the questioner that further questions are unwelcome.

nassirsiurniarpit?	-	umiaqanngittungali.	-
Are you going seal-hunting?		I have no boat.	
taununngauniarpit?	-	taununngaunianngittungali.	-
Are you going down there?		No, I'm not going down.	
kinauva anaanait?	-	anaanaqanngittungali.	-
What's your mother's name?		I have no mother.	
qukiutitaarpit?	-	kiinaujaqanngittungali.	-
Did you get a gun?		I have no money.	
ilissinnunngaulaurluk?	-	niqiqanngittugulli.	-
Let us two go to your place?		We don't have any food.	
imannaa?	-	taimannali.	-
Did you say -- like this?		Yes, like that.	

10.1.2. The affix -lu is a marker for additive constructions, that is, it signals the addition of something to that which is already indicated.

a) As the affix to a question, it always takes the form -luu? As with -lii?, this also means that the special interrogative mood is involved, that is, implying the form: "Did you say--...?":

unaluu?	- (Did you say) this one too?	ii. taannalu.	Yes. that too.
uvangaluu?	- (Did you say) me too?	ivvillu.	You as well.

UNIT TEN

'Marker Affixes: -li, -lu, -luunniit

10.1.2. (Cont'd)

kinaluu?	- (Did you say) who else?	Tuumasilu. - Tuumasi also.
anaanagalu?	- (Did you say) my mother too?	anaanaillu. - Your mother too.
aupaluttulluu?	- (Did you say) the red ones too?	aupaluttuunngittulli. - No--not the red ones.
taimannaluu?	- (Did you say) like that too?	aakka. illuanungaaq. - No--the other way rather.

b) As the affix to a statement, it takes the form -lu:

tainnal	- that one (unseen) too.
uvangalu	- and me.
najaillu!	- and your sister too!
qukiutiga qirngutiga qarjukkalu qaikkit!	- Bring my 'gun, my telescope, and my ammunition!
najagalu uvangalu niuvirvimmunngaulaurtuguk nujaijarvimmullu.	- My sister and I went to the store and to the barber shop.
kinakkut tussiarqauvat?	- Who went to church? Maalilu uvaguk. - Molly and me.
tiitaarumajunga sukarmillu.	- I want to get some tea and some sugar.
anaanagalu ataatagalu nalligivaakkak.	- I love my father and my mother.

10.1.3. The affix -luunniit is a marker for alternative constructions, that is, it signals the possibility of alternatives.a) As the affix to a question, -luunniit? usually means "even":

piqatauniartunga -	ivvilluunniit? -
I'm going to join in.	Even you?
aqagu sananniartara -	ullumiluunniit? -
I'll work on it tomorrow.	Or even today?
sunamik nirigumavit? -	tuttumilluunniit? -
What do you want to eat?	Caribout meat even?
	ivvilluunniit Piruutisi? -
	You too Brutus?

b) As the affix to a statement, -luunniit is usually repeated and is roughly parallel to an either-or construction in English:

namulliuna iliniartara?	maungaluunniit avungaluunniit
- where am I going to put this?	- either this way or around that way.
qanga tikinniartara?	ullumiluunniit aqaguluunniit
- when will he arrive?	- either today or tomorrow.
naliannik piniarpunga?	uumingaluunniit taassumingaluunniit
- which one shall I get?	- either this one or that one.
naukkut nassirsiurniarpisi?	qajariakkulluunniit umiakkulluunniit
- how are you going to go seal-hunting?	- either by canoe or by whale-boat.

UNIT ELEVEN

ABOUT JOBS

'Verbal morpheme of negation -nngit- and verbal morpheme of hunting for -siur-

Jaakiinna sulirijuq tamaani?

Jaaki(unseen), what's he working at here?

sulirinngittuq haalitiirami.

He's not working at anything, he's on holidays.

qallunaani sanaqattanngilaaq paani?

Doesn't he work frequently up there with the whites?

aakkaa. sanaqattartuq tappaani.

No. He works frequently up there.

sanajassarsiurpittauk? ii.

Are you also hunting for work? Yes.

sanajassarsiurpunga. kisianili

I'm hunting for work. The only thing is though

sanajassaqattianngimmat tamaani.

there's not enough work here.

sanajassaq. sanajassaqanngittuq.

Work(jobs or potential work). There's no work.

amisunik nutaraqarama

Because I have many children

isumassarsiurutigiqattartakka.

I frequently worry about them.

kaanngilaat? ii. kaanngittut

Aren't they hungry? Yes. They're not hungry

maanna. kisianiliugaluq

now. Actually though the only thing is that

sanajassataanngikkuma kaalaartut.

if I don't get work they will be hungry.

ajursartuq. ajursarumanngittuq.

He's hard up. He doesn't want to be hard up.

nassirsiurpiit? aakka.

Did you say you were hunting seals? No.

ullumi nassirsiunngittunga.

I didn't hunt any seals today.

11.1. The verbal morpheme of negation, -nngit- has two allomorphs, -nngit- and -nngi-. While it is quite mobile within the morphological unit, I shall not concern myself here with this aspect of the morpheme because many examples of it in various medial positions can be found in the dialogues. Rather, I shall be concerned only with some variant forms and some peculiarities of it.

'Verbal morpheme of negation -nngit- and
verbal morpheme of hunting for -siur-

11.1.1. Paradigm of Indicative Negative Mood forms with s.w.2 suffixes:

pivuuq - he got s.t.

pinngittunga - I didn't get a.t. pinngittugut - We didn't get a.t.
pinngittutit - You didn't get a.t. pinngittusi - You (pl.) didn't get a.t.
pinngittuq - He didn't get a.t. pinngittut - They didn't get a.t.

tusartuq - he heard s.t.

tusa <u>nn</u> gittunga	- I didn't hear a.t.	tusa <u>nn</u> gittugut	- We didn't hear a.t.
tusa <u>nn</u> gittutit	- You didn't hear a.t.	tusa <u>nn</u> gittusi	- You (pl.) didn't hear a.t.
tusa <u>nn</u> gittuq	- He didn't hear a.t.	tusa <u>nn</u> gittut	- They didn't hear a.t.

11.1.2. Paradigm of alternative Indicative Negative Mood forms with s.w.2 suffixes:

tuttuttuq - he shot a caribou.

tuttunngilanga	- I didn't shoot a c.	tuttunngilagut	- We didn't shoot a c.
tuttunngilatit	- You didn't " a c.	tuttunngilasi	- You (pl.) didn't shoot a c.
tuttunngilaq	- He didn't " a c.	tuttunngilat	- They didn't shoot a c.

pisuttuq - he walked.

<u>pisunngilanga</u> - I didn't walk.	<u>pisunngilagut</u> - We didn't walk.
<u>pisunngilatit</u> - You didn't walk.	<u>pisunngilasi</u> - You (pl.) didn't walk.
<u>pisunngilag</u> - He didn't walk.	<u>pisunngilat</u> - They didn't walk.

In this alternative form of the Indicative Negative Mood, there are two things of note:

a) The s.w.2 suffixes change from unga, utit, uq, ugut, usi, ut, to anga, atit, aq, agut, asi, and at.

b) When the following morpheme is going to be l-initial, the allomorph -nngi- is required.

11.1.3. Paradigm of Interrogative Negative Mood forms with s.w.2 suffixes. The negative question always involves the special interrogative mode form implying "Did you say - ...?":

piva? - did he get s.t.?

[illegible]

UNIT ELEVEN

'Verbal morpheme of negation -nngit- and
verbal morpheme of hunting for -siur-

11.1.3. (Cont'd)

tusarpa? - did he hear s.t.?

tusanngilangaa? - (D.y.s.) didn't I hear tusanngilaguut? - (D.y.s.) didn't we
s.t.? hear s.t.?

tusanngilatiit? - (D.y.s.) didn't you tusanngilasii? - (D.y.s.) didn't
hear s.t.? you (pl.) hear s.t.?

tusanngilaaq? - (D.y.s.) didn't he tusanngilaat? - (D.y.s.) didn't
hear s.t.? they hear s.t.?

11.1.4. While answers to affirmative questions in Eskimo are similar
in form to those in English, answers to negative questions are different:

a) negative

pilaunngilatiit? -
Did you not get any?

pilaunngilatiit? -
Did you not get any?

ii. pilaunngittunga -
Yes, I didn't get any.

aakka. pilaurpunga -
No, I got some.

b) affirmative

pilaurpiit? -
(D.y.s.) you got some?

pilaurpiit? -
(D.y.s.) you got some?

ii. pilaurpunga -
Yes, I got some.

aakka. pilaunngittunga -
No, I didn't get any.

11.1.5. One further observation about -nngit- as a conditioning factor
in morphological contexts is that any morpheme which immediately precedes
it always drops its consonant-final:

pilaurpunga - I got some.
piqarpunga - I have some.
pianittuq - He's finished.
pinasuttuq - He tried s.t.
tavvaniittuq - He is here.
piunngittuq - It's bad.

pilaunngittunga - I didn't get any.
piganngittunga - I haven't any.
pianinngittuq - He's not finished.
pinasunngittuq - He didn't try a.t.
tavvaniinngittuq - He's not here.
piunnginngittuq - It's not bad.

UNIT ELEVEN

'Verbal morpheme of negation -nngit- and
verbal morpheme of hunting for -siur-

11.2. The verbal morpheme, -siur-, always follows an initial noun morpheme and roughly translates as "hunts for" or "looks for" that which is indicated by the noun morpheme. Some simple examples:

tuttusiurtut	- they hunt for caribou.	tuttu - caribou.
mannissiurtuq	- he's looking for bird's eggs.	mannik - egg.
paunngarsiurpugut	- we're looking for berries. (berry-picking).	paunngaq
kumassiurtuq	- he's looking for lice.	kumak - louse.
aivirsiurniarpisi?	- are you going to go hunting walrus?	aiviq - walrus.

11.2.1. It has two allomorphs, -siur- and -siu-. Since the preceding noun morpheme is stable, only the morphemes which follow it are significant because they condition the choice of the allomorph.

a) Following morphemes which require -siur-:

nassirsiurunnartunga	I'm able to hunt seals.
qijussarsiurunniirtugut	We've stopped looking for firewood.
paunngarsiurtussauvita?	Should we look for berries?
nassirsiurumatuinnarturrguna!	This one wants to do nothing but hunt seals!
sunasiurniarpit?	What are you going to look for?
kangursiuraluarpuq	He's actually hunting snow geese.
nassirsiursimajuq	He's away hunting seals.

b) Following morphemes which require -siu-:

tuttusiurquurtuq	He's probably hunting caribou.
isumassarsiuluartuq	He worries too much (overdoes the business of looking for things to think about).
ukiug tiriganiansiulaartugut	We will look for foxes in the winter.
sunasiulaurpit?	What were you looking for?
aivirsiunngittut	They're not hunting walrus.
makkuttut arnarsiusuut	The young ones usually chase after women.
Taamisiuummarittuq	He's really looking for Tommy.
nassirsiuttiartuq	He hunts seals expertly.

11.2.2. -siur- also has a second sense when used with locative forms, that is, it means "to reside in" or "to live in" the place indicated by the preceding locative form:

tavvaniittuq	- He is here	tavvaniisiurtuq	- he lives right here.
Maik Sallirmiittuq	- Mike is at Coral Harbour.	Maik Sallirmiisiurtuq	- Mike lives at Coral Harbour.
Kuujjuarmiilaurtugut	- We were at Churchill.	Kuujjuarmiisiulaurtugut	- We lived at Churchill.

UNIT TWELVE

'Tables of Verbal Conjugation: Type S.W.1
of Indicative Mood and Types S.W.1 and
S.W.2 of Causative Mood

12.1. S.W.1-type conjugations in the Indicative Mood:
(vowel-final verbal stem)

a) Third-personal objects:

singular objects	plural objects
takuvara - I saw it.	takuvakka - I saw them.
takuvat - You saw it.	takuvatit - You saw them.
takuvaa - He saw it.	takuvangit - He saw them.
takuvavut - We saw it.	takuvavut - We saw them.
takuvasi - You (pl.) saw it.	takuvasi - You (pl.) saw them.
takuvaat - They saw it.	takuvangit - They saw them.

b) First- and second-personal objects:

First-person singular objects

takuvarma	- You saw me.
takuvassinnga	- You (pl.) saw me.
takuvaanga	- He saw me.
takuvaanga	- They saw me.

First-person plural objects

takuvattigut	- You saw us.
takuvassigut	- You (pl.) saw us.
takuvaatigut	- He saw us.
takuvaatigut	- They saw us.

Second-person singular objects

takuvagit	- I saw you.
takuvattigit	- We saw you.
takuvaatit	- He saw you.
takuvaatit	- They saw you.

Second-person plural objects

takuvassi	- I saw you (pl.).
takuvassi	- We saw you (pl.).
takuvaasi	- He saw you (pl.).
takuvaasi	- They saw you (pl.).

(consonant-final verbal stem)

a) Third-personal objects:

singular objects	plural objects
malittara - I followed him.	malittakka - I followed them.
malittat - You followed him.	malittatit - You followed them.
malittaa - He followed him.	malittangit - He followed them.
malittavut - We followed him.	malittavut - We followed them.
malittasi - You(pl.) followed him.	malittasi - You followed them.
malittaat - They followed him.	malittangit - They followed them.

UNIT TWELVE

'Tables of Verbal Conjugation: Type S.W.1 of Indicative Mood and Types S.W.1 and S.W.2 of Causative Mood.

b) First- and second-personal objects:

First-person singular objects

malittarma - You followed me.
 malittassinnga - You(pl.) fo. me.
 malittaanga - He followed me.
 malittaanga - They followed me.

Second-person singular objects

malittagit - I followed you.
 malittattigit - We followed you.
 malittaatit - He followed you.
 malittaatit - They followed you.

First-person plural objects

malittattigut - You followed us.
 malittassigut - You(pl.) followed us.
 malittaatigut - He followed us.
 malittaatigut - They followed us.

Second-person plural objects

malittassi - I followed you (pl.).
 malittassi - We followed you (pl.).
 malittaasi - He followed you (pl.).
 malittaasi - They followed you (pl.).

12.2. S.W.1-type conjugations in the Causative Mood:
 (vowel-final verbal stem)

a) Third-personal objects:

singular objects

takugakku - Because I saw it.
 takugaviuk - " you saw it.
 takummagu - " he saw it.
 takugattigu - " we saw it.
 takugassiuk - " y.(pl.) saw it.
 takummajjuk - " they saw it.

plural objects

takugakkit - Because I saw them.
 takugavikit - " you saw them.
 takummagit - " he saw them.
 takugattigu - " we saw them.
 takugassiuk - " y.(pl.) saw them.
 takummagit - " they saw them.

b) First- and second-personal objects:

First-person singular objects

takugavinga - Because you saw me.
 takugassinnga- " you (pl) saw me.
 takummaanga - " he saw me.
 takummaanga - " they saw me.

First-person plural objects

takugattigut - Because you saw us.
 takugassigut - " "(pl) saw us.
 takummaatigut - " he saw us.
 takummaatigut - " they saw us.

Second-person singular objects

takugakkit - Because I saw you.
 takugattigit - " we saw you.
 takummaatit - " he saw you.
 takummaatit - " they saw you.

Second-person plural objects

takugassi - Because I saw you (pl.).
 takugassi - " we saw you (pl.).
 takummaasi - " he saw you (pl.).
 takummaasi - " they saw you (pl.).

UNIT TWELVE

'Tables of Verbal Conjugation: Type S.W.1
of Indicative Mood and Types S.W.1 and
S.W.2 of Causative Mood

12.2. (cont'd) S.W.1-type conjugations in the Causative Mood:
(uvular-final verbal stem)

a) Third-personal objects:

singular objects		plural objects
tusarakku	- 'Because I heard it.	tusarakkit - Because I heard them.
tusaraviuk	- " you heard it.	tusaravikit - " you heard them.
tusarmagu	- " he heard it.	tusarmagit - " he heard them.
tusarattigu	- " we heard it.	tusarattigu - " we heard them.
tusarassiuk	- " y.(pl) heard it.	tusarassiuk - " y.(pl) heard them.
tusarmajjuk	- " they heard it.	tusarmagit - " they heard them.

b) First- and second-personal objects:

First-person singular objects

tusaravinga - Bec. you heard me.
tusarassinnga- " y.(pl) heard me.
tusarmaanga - " he heard me.
tusarmaanga - " they heard me.

First-person plural objects

tusarattigut - Bec. you heard us.
tusarassigut - " y.(pl) heard us.
tusarmaatigut- " he heard us.
tusarmaatigut- " they heard us.

Second-person singular objects

tusarakkit - Bec. I heard you.
tusarattigit - " we heard you.
tusarmaatit - " he heard you.
tusarmaatit - "they heard you.

Second-person plural objects

tusarassi - Bec. I heard you (pl.).
tusarassi - " we heard you (pl.).
tusarmaasi - " he heard you (pl.).
tusarmaasi - "they heard you (pl.).

(velar-final verbal stem)

a) Third-personal objects:

singular objects		plural objects
malikkakku	- Bec. I followed him.	malikkakkit - Bec. I followed them.
malikkaviuk	- " you followed him.	malikkavikit - " you followed them.
malimmagu	- " he followed him.	malimmagit - " he followed them.
malikkattigu	- " we followed him.	malikkattigu - " we followed them.
malikkassiuk	- "y.(pl) " him.	malikkassiuk - "y.(pl) " them.
malimmajjuk	- "they followed him.	malimmagit - "they followed them.

UNIT TWELVE

'Tables of Verbal Conjugation: Type S.W.1
of Indicative Mood and Types S.W.1 and
S.W.2 of Causative Mood

b) First and second-personal objects:

First-person singular objects

malikkavinga - Bec. you foll. me.
malikkassinnga - "y.(pl) foll. me.
malimmaanga - " he foll. me.
malimmaanga - " they foll. me.

First-person plural objects

malikkattigut - Bec. you foll. us.
malikkassigut - "y.(pl) foll. us.
malimmaatigut - " he foll. us.
malimmaatigut - " they foll. us.

Second-person singular objects

malikkakkit - Bec. I foll. you.
malikkattigit - " we foll. you.
malimmaatit - " he foll. you.
malimmaatit - "they foll. you.

Second-person plural objects

malikkassi - Bec. I foll. you (pl.).
malikkassi - " we foll. you (pl.).
malimmaasi - " he foll. you (pl.).
malimmaasi - "they foll. you (pl.).

12.3. S.W.2-type pronoun suffixes in Causative Mood:

-ama	-atta
-avit	-assi
-mat	-mata

(vowel-final verbal stem)

takugama	- Bec. I saw s.t.	takugatta	- Bec. We saw s.t.
takugavit	- " you saw s.t.	takugassi	- " you (pl.) saw s.t.
takummat	- " he saw s.t.	takummata	- "they saw s.t.

(uvular-final verbal stem)

tusarama	- Bec. I heard s.t.	tusaratta	- Bec. we heard s.t.
tusaravit	- " you heard s.t.	tusarassi	- " you heard s.t. (pl.)
tusarmat	- " he heard s.t.	tusarmata	- "they heard s.t.

(velar-final verbal stem)

malikkama	- Bec. I foll. s.t.	malikkatta	- Bec. we followed s.t.
malikkavit	- " you foll. s.t.	malikkassi	- " you followed s.t. (pl.)
malimmat	- " he foll. s.t.	malimmata	- " they followed s.t.

UNIT THIRTEEN

HOUSEBUILDING

'Accusative Case Forms -mik(-nik),
Verbal morpheme of making, -liur-,
and Noun Affix -ssaq (-ssait)

illuliurniarpisi? illuliurvissaq.

Are you going to build a house?
Potential building site.

illuliurtuq. illu. illussaq.

He builds a house. House.
Building material.

tallimanik imannaittunik sanajariaqartugut We have to build five of
this kind.

qassinik qariaqarniarpa? sissiniguuq.

How many rooms is it going to have?
Six, he says.

sunassainukua? natissaujut.

What are these going to be used for?
It's flooring.

natiq. ukkuuq. qariaq.

Floor. Door. Room.

igalaaq. tursuuq. qijuarjuk.

Window. Porch. Small board.

natissaq. ukkuassaq. igalaassaq.

Flooring. Door material. Window
material.

igalaarnik savanik qaiissigit!

Bring over seven windows!

kikiak. kikiatturtanga.

Nail. He nailed it down.

kautaujaq. kautaujartanga.

Hammer. He hammered it.

takijunik kikiaqarpa? tavvaukua!

Are there any long nails (spikes)?
Here they are, right here!

takinirsanilluunniit?

Any longer ones even?

qummuurtikkannirlugu! atiilukkanniq!

Raise it up more! And some more again!

ammuurtikkannirlugu! taimali!

Lower it more! That's enough though!

qummut. ammut. sanimut.

upward. downward. sideward.

qijuarjummik qaiissigit! naittumiqai?

Bring over a small board!
A short one, maybe?

Saatiana illuliurtiuqatauvattuq

Saatiana is usually one of the builders
because he's a top-flight house builder.

illuliukkaaluugami.

UNIT THIRTEEN

'Accusative Case Forms -mik(-nik),
Verbal morpheme of making, -liur-,
and Noun Affix -ssaq(-ssait)

13.1. The Accusative Case forms for nouns and adjectives, -mik(singular) and -nik(plural), are used in certain high-frequency constructions as definers or emphasizers of nouns and pronouns. There are usually alternative constructions which would not use them.

13.1.1. Used with objects and adjectives modifying objects:

tiimik atausirmik pilanga!	Let me get a pound of tea!
kikiannik amisunik aturama	Because I used a lot of nails.
aupaluttunik ammalurtunik	
nanisivit?	Did you find some round red ones?
naliannik piugusuppit?	Which one do you like?

13.1.2. Used with adjectives which modify the nouns in -qar- constructions:

pingasunik timmisuurnik tikittuqartuq - Three planes have arrived
(Lit.--There are three plane arrivals)

atausirmik piujumik iqalugarpa?	Is there one good fish?
qassinik ukiugarpit?	How old are you?
	(Lit.--You have how many winters?)

13.1.3. Although usually used word-finally, -mik and -nik can be followed by certain fragmental morphemes.

a) When the word-final morpheme causes -mik and -nik to drop their velar(k) endings:

qassinik pigumava?	tallimaniguuq.
- How many does he want?	- Five, he says.
qassinikiaq?	sitamanikiaq?
- How many, I wonder?	- Four, I wonder?
angijumik imilaurpa?	angijumiqai.
- Did he drink a lot?	- A lot, perhaps.

b) When the word-final morpheme leaves the velar(k) ending intact:

sunamilli niqissaqarniarpa?	What's he going to have for food though?
qaulluttumillu qaissigit!	Bring over a white one too!
silinnirsaqarpa?	silinnirsanilluunniit?
- Are there any wider ones?	- even wider ones?

UNIT THIRTEEN

'Accusative Case Forms -mik(-nik),
Verbal Morpheme of making, -liur-,
and Noun Affix -ssaq(-ssait)

13.2 The verbal morpheme, -liur-(-liu-), always follows a noun morpheme and means "to build" or "to make" that which the noun morpheme indicates.

13.2.1. It has two allomorphs, -liur- and -siur-, which are manifested in the following morphological situations.

a) When the preceding noun morpheme is alveolar(t)-final in its singular form, use -siur-:

saku <u>ut</u>	- skin scraper.	saku <u>usiurtuq</u>	- He makes a skin-scraper.
saggu <u>t</u>	- snow probe.	saggu <u>usiurtuq</u>	- He makes a snow probe.
qamu <u>t</u>	- sled.	qamu <u>siurtuq</u>	- He makes a sled.

b) When the preceding noun morpheme is other than alveolar-final:

illu	- house.	illulu <u>liurtuq</u>	- He builds a house.
tii	- tea.	tiilu <u>liurtuq</u>	- She makes tea.
kamik	- boot.	kamili <u>liurtuq</u>	- She makes boots.
suna?	- what?	sunaliurniar <u>pit?</u>	- What are you going to make?
niaquujaa <u>q</u>	bread.	niaquujaa <u>liurtuq</u>	- She makes bread.

13.2.2. -liur- can also be followed by certain noun affixes such as -vik (place or time of), -ut (instrument or cause of), and -ti(-ji,-si) (person who does), in order to form nouns of special types:

with -vik:

umiali <u>urvik</u>	ship-building yard
kamili <u>urvik</u>	shoe factory
niaquujaa <u>liurvik</u>	bakery
illulu <u>liurvik</u>	building site

with -ut:

tiili <u>urut</u>	tea kettle
niaquujaa <u>liurut</u>	bread pan

with -ti and -ji:

umiali <u>urti</u>	boat builder	immuli <u>urti</u>	cow
ajjili <u>uriji</u>	photographer	niaquujaa <u>liurti</u>	baker
nunali <u>urti</u>	God the creator		

UNIT THIRTEEN

'Accusative Case Forms -mik(-nik),
Verbal morpheme of making, -liur-,
and Noun Affix -ssaq(-ssait)

13.3. The noun affix -ssaq(-ssait) always follows a noun morpheme and means "material for" or "potential" for that which the noun morpheme indicates.

13.3.1. It appears in the following morphological contexts:

niqi	- food	niqissaq	- something for food.
pi	- thing (gen.)	pissaq	- material (gen.)
kilagut	- strap or tie	kilagutissaq	- s.t. to use for strap or tie(cord, twine)
kamik	- boot	kamissaq	- skins for boots
annuraaq	- garment	annuraassaq	- garment material
sunā?	- what?	sunassainukua?	- What are these going to be used for?
palaugaaq	- bannock	palaugaassaqarpa?	- Is there any flour?

13.3.2. From what we have seen in 13.2.2. and 13.3.1., one can see that -ssaq can be joined to already complex nouns to form new nouns of high-frequency:

illuliurvik	building site	illuliurvissaq	- potential building site
tuqulirvik	time of death	tuqulirvissaq	- future time of death
nassirsiurvik	place to hunt seal	nassirsiurvissaq	- potential seal-hunting area
tiiliurut	tea kettle	tiiliurutissaq	- material for kettles
qamut	sled	qamutissaq	- planks for sled-runners
sakuut	skin scraper	sakuutissaq	- material for skin-scraper
sarngut	broom	sarngutissaq	- material for brooms
kakkiut	handkerchief	kakkiutissaq	- something to blow on
inuliriji	area administrator	inulirijissaq	- potential area administrator
niuvirti	trader	niuvirtissaq	- potential trader
ilisuusi	teacher	ilisuusissaq	- teacher in training
illuarsaiji	doctor	illuarsaijissaq	- intern

UNIT FOURTEEN

COMMUNITY FREEZER

'Verbal morpheme of consuming, -tur-(1),
Verbal morpheme of travelling in a
vehicle, -tur-(2), and verbal morpheme
of getting, -taar-

quaq, quarturtuq, quarturumavit?	Frozen meat. He eats frozen meat. Do you want to eat some frozen meat?
quarturumanngittuq qallunaangugami.	He doesn't want to eat frozen meat because he's a white man.
iqalutturpit? iqaluttunngilatilluunniit?	Are you eating fish? Are you not eating fish even?
quarsivvik, iqaluit mamartut.	Freezer. Delicious fish.
quarsivvimmunngautikkin ukua!	Take them to the freezer, these ones!
qanga quarsivvittaalaurpisi?	When did you (people) get a freezer?
arqaani, arqaagu.	Last year. Next year.
ikiliruk! sunauvva sunaqattianngittuq.	Turn on the light! Whadajaknow! There's not much of anything.
iqaluqartuq, quaraanittuq.	There's fish. It's already frozen.
maannali ii inissaqartuq.	Just now though, yes, there's some space.
ini, inissaq, iniga.	place. space(potential place). my place.
kisianili tuttutaarutta	When we get some caribou however
tatalaartuq, tatattuq.	it will be full. It is full.
niqi, niqimmarik, niqausivvik.	Food. Meat(real food). Food locker.
niqitaartuq, niqitaanngittuq.	He got some food. He didn't get any food.
maanna niqitaaraangatta	Whenever we get meat now
igunaujariaqanngittut, igunaq.	it doesn't have to go bad. rotten meat.
inullarit kisiani igunartuqattartut.	It's only real Eskimos who frequently eat rotten meat.
ikkii! ikkiiraalungaa!	My, it's cold! Brrr! I'm feeling very co

UNIT FOURTEEN

'Verbal morpheme of consuming, -tur-(1),
Verbal morpheme of travelling in a
vehicle, -tur-(2), and verbal morpheme
of getting, -taar-

14.1. The verbal morpheme -tur-(1) always follows an initial noun morpheme and means "to consume" that which the noun morpheme indicates. It is found in the following morphological situations:

niqi	- meat	niqiturit!	- Eat some meat!
tii	- tea	tiiturlanga!	- Let me drink some tea!
iqaluk	- fish	iqalutturta!	- Let's eat fish!
aiviq	- walrus	aivirturumajut	- They want to eat walrus.
quaq	- frozen meat	quarturtuq	- He eats frozen meat.
siggaag	- cigar	siggaarturtuq	- He smokes a cigar.
sigaliq	- cigarette	sigaliirturumavit?	-Do you want a cigarette?

14.1.1. When followed by negative morpheme, -nngit- past-time morpheme, -laur-, or future-time morpheme, -laar-, etc., the uvular final drops:

uujuq	- stew (boiled meat)	uujurtunngittuq	- He doesn't eat stew.
nirliq	- Canada goose	nirlirtulaurtuq	- He ate some Canada goose.
tuttu	- caribou	tuttutulaartuq	- He will eat some caribou.

14.2. The verbal morpheme -tur-(2) always follows an initial noun morpheme and means "to travel in" that which the noun morpheme indicates. It is manifested in the following morphological situations:

umiaq	- boat	umiarturtuq	- He is boating.
qajariaq	- canoe	qajariarturtut	- They're canoeing.
timmisuuq	- airplane	timmisuurturtuq	- He's flying.
nunakkuurut	- car; truck	nunakkuurutiturtuq	- He's driving or riding a vehicle.
qimmirjuaq	- horse	qimmirjuarturtuq	- He's riding.

14.3. The verbal morpheme -taar- always follows an initial noun morpheme and means "to get" that which the noun morpheme indicates. It is found in the following morphological situations:

pi	- thing (gen.)	pitaartuq	- He gets something.
kamik	- boot	kamittaartuq	- He got a pair of boots.
kanguq	- snow goose	kangurtaartuq	- He got a snow goose.
naalaut	- radio	naalautitaartuq	- He got a radio.
unaaq	- harpoon	unaartaartuq	- He got a harpoon.
qajariaq	- canoe	qajariartaartuq	- He got a canoe.

14.3.1. When followed by negative morpheme, -nngit-, past-time morpheme, -laur-, or future-time morpheme, -laar-, etc., the uvular final drops:

uqalimaaq	- book	uqalimaartaanngittuq	- He didn't get a book.
-----------	--------	----------------------	-------------------------

UNIT FIFTEEN

'Adverbial Morpheme of Regularity -qattar-
and Interrogative Marker Affix -ai?

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

inuit katimmajingit katimmaniarpat?

Are the community councillors going
to get together?
Councillors. Community(council)hall.

katimmajiit. katimmavvik.

They regularly get together anytime.

qangatuinnaq katimmaqattartut.

What kind of things do they regularly
have to talk about?

qanuittunik uqausissaaqattarpat?

uqausiit. uqausissaq. maanna

Words. Things to talk about. Just now

qimmiit ipirsimanngittut missaanut

they're going to have speeches about

uqausiqarniartut. qimmiliriji.

unchained(stray) dogs. Dog catcher.

Napajuq qummilirijiugami

Because Napajuq is the dog-catcher

uqarniartuq. tusarissiai!

he will speak. Please listen all of you!

qimmiit ipirsimaqattanngittut

Those dogs which are not regularly
tied up

qukiqattarniarakkit irsinaqattarmata.

I will keep shooting them because
they're a regular menace (biting and
snapping).

ipiqattarsiungai nutarasi

Please tie them up regularly, won't you,

aanniqattarnianngimmata.

because then your children won't keep
getting hurt.

ipirsimajuq. ipiutaq. ipiartuut.

It's tied up. Short dog chain. Long
tie-out chain.

amma illutaasaat missaanut

And they're also going to speak about

uqausiqarniarmijunai? ilaak

the new houses, aren't they? -- I mean

kinamut illugijauqattarniarmangaata.

about by whom they will be regularly
occupied.

Tuummaa uqalirtuq. taakkua

Tuummaa is speaking now. Those people

pijariaqarnirsait nutaraqarnirsait

who have a greater need, who have more
children,

sivulliuqattarlutik illutaarpata

if they regularly are first to get houses

illuarnirsauniarturngai?

it will be more just (fitting), won't it?

UNIT FIFTEEN

'Adverbial Morpheme of Regularity -qattar-
and Interrogative Marker Affix -ai?

15.1. -qattar- is a high-frequency work-medial morpheme which implies that the action it modifies is regular, that is, one "keeps doing" or one "regularly does" s.t. It manifests itself in the following kinds of morphological situation:

pivuq	- he gets s.t.	piqattartuq	- he regularly gets s.t.
katattuq	- it drops.	kataqattarpaa	- he keeps dropping it.
piirtuq	- it comes off.	piiqattanngiliruk!	- Don't keep taking if off!
umiarturtuq	- he boats.	umiartuqattartuq	- He boats regularly.
ikumalirijiujuq	- he is the mechanic.	ikumalirijiuqattanngittuq	- He's not regularly the mechanic.
		piqattalaunngittuq	- He didn't regularly get anything.
		piqattarniartuq	- He's going to regularly get something.
piqartuq	- he has s.t.	piqagattanngittuq	- He doesn't regularly have a.t. (hardly ever has a.t.).
taimannnailiurtuq	- he acts like that (in the manner given)	taimannailiugattarpa?	- Does he regularly act like that?
		ilinguqattartuq	- Yes, regularly.
		ilinguqattalirtuq	- Yes, he's beginning to regularly.
		taimannailiugattanngialulaurit!	- Please don't keep acting in that stupid or nasty way!

15.2. The affix -ai? is a marker for interrogative constructions which are concerned with entreaty or blandishment, that is, it is always asking one to agree with the speaker or coaxing one to do something for the speaker.

15.2.1. It has two allomorphs, -ai? and -ngai?, which manifest themselves in the following situations:

a) If the preceding morpheme is short-vowel-final or alveolar-final, use -ai?:

una	- this one	unaai?	- this one, okay?
unali?	- how about this one?	unaliiai?	- how about this one, okay?
ilauniartunga	- I'm going to come along.	ilauniartungaai?	- I'm going to come along, aren't I?
ivvit	- you	ivvinai?	- You, okay?
pilaurit amisualuit!	- Get a lot!	pilaurit amisualuinaai?	- Get a lot, okay?
takunianngittavut	- We won't see them.	takunianngittavunaai?	- We won't see them, will we?

UNIT FIFTEEN

'Adverbial Morpheme of Regularity -qatta:
and Interrogative Marker Affix -ai?

15.2.1. (cont'd)

b) If the preceding morpheme is other than short-vowel-final or alveolar-final, use -ngai?:

atii!	- Come on!	ati <u>ingai?</u>	- Come on, okay?
paniik!	- Daughter!	pani <u>ingai?</u>	- All right, daughter?
taakkua	- those ones	taakku <u>angai?</u>	- those ones, okay?
Maak	- Mark	Ma <u>angai?</u>	- Okay Mark?
tigulugik!	- Take those two!	tigulu <u>gingai?</u>	- Take those two, okay?
piujualuk	- It's very nice.	piujualu <u>ngai?</u>	- It's very nice, isn't it?
Panniuq	- (Man's name)	Panniur <u>ngai?</u>	- Okay Panniuq?
nassiramaguq	- Say that I shot a seal.	nassiramaguur <u>ngai?</u>	- Say that I shot a seal, okay?
qainianngittuq	- He's not going to come.	qainianngittur <u>ngai?</u>	- He's not going to come, is he?

UNIT SIXTEEN

COMMUNITY WASH-HOUSE

tamaunngarqauvit Iima? ii.

tamaunngarqaujunga. tusarqauvit

Jutai kauttaviniummat qattaujaalirilluni? that Jutai got smashed down upon

while he was working with big oil drums?

qattaujaalummut? tusarqaunngittungali. By a big oil barrel? No, I didn't
just now hear.

qanuippa taima? kiasiillijuqai.

So what's his condition? Perhaps he's
broken his shoulder-blade.

ukiuluttaaq ajulaartussauva?

Will he likely be incapacitated the
whole winter?

aakkaujussauvuq. aakkaurquurtuq.

Not likely. Probably not.

irmivvimmunngauvit? irmivvik.

Are you going to the wash-house? Wash-house.

irmittuq. irmiut. irmiut siqaliit.

She washes s.t. Soap. Powdered soap.

irmigassaq. irmigassalialuugama.

Things to be washed. I've got a great
lot of things to wash.

ulluluttaaq irminniartunga.

I'm going to wash the whole day.

irmigut immirturuk!

Fill up the washing machine with water!

immirturqaujara. aakkaurqaujuq.

I just now filled it. It wasn't just
a moment ago.

irmigutiluttaat aturtaujut.

All the washing machines are being used.

inuluttaat annuraangit immaqaa

Everyone's clothing perhaps

irmittaujut ataussikkut.

is being washed all at once.

annuraartuq. anuraartuq.

She puts on her clothes. The wind's blowing.

Putugurinna iniqunarasugiviuk?

That Putuguq, do you think she's beautiful?

uvanninilaak? iniqunartualulliinna.

That's a stupid question if you're
making the comparison with me?
Of course-- she's very beautiful, that one.

UNIT SIXTEEN

'Morpheme of recently past time -rqau-
and adjectival affix -luttaa(t)

16.1. The word-medial morpheme, -rqau-, implies that the action of the verbal stem has happened in the recent past (within the past twenty-four hours), that is, "just now" or "just a little while ago". It's one invariable allomorph, -rqau-, manifests itself in the following morphological situations.

16.1.1. Some 'simple examples:

tunisijuq	- He gave s.t. to s.o.	tunisir <u>qau</u> juq	- he just now gave s.t. to s.o.
takuvaa	- He saw him.	takur <u>qau</u> vara	- I just now saw him.
ujjuttuq	- He caught a bearded seal.	ujjur <u>qau</u> juq	- He just now got a bearded seal.
niuvirpaa	- He bought it.	niuvir <u>qau</u> viuk?	- Did you just now buy it?
pivaa	- He got it.	pir <u>qau</u> janga	- He just now got it.

16.1.2. Some morphemes regularly precede -rqau- and some regularly follow it.

a) Those preceding:

pigumavisiuk?	- Do you want it?	pigumar <u>qau</u> javut	- We wanted it a little while ago.
piqartuq	- He has s.t.	piqar <u>qau</u> juq	- He had s.t. a while ago.
nirianittuq	- He's finished eating.	nirianir <u>qau</u> juq	- He just now finished eating.
tukisiqattartuq	- He regularly understands.	tukisiqattar <u>qau</u> juq	- He regularly understood a while ago.

b) Those following:

piqanngittuq	- He has nothing.	piqarqau <u>ngittuq</u>	- He just now didn't have anything.
tukisirquurtuq	- He probably understood.	tukisirqaur <u>quurtuq</u>	- He probably just now understood.
takugalarpara	- I actually saw it.	takurqau <u>galuarpara</u>	- I actually just now saw it.
nirigivuq	- He ate also.	nirirqau <u>givuq</u>	- He also just now ate.
nirir <u>qau</u> juq	- He just now ate.	nirirqauju <u>vinig</u>	- He no longer is one who <u>just</u> ate (he ate some time ago)
tupar <u>qau</u> juq	- One who just now woke up.	tuparqauju <u>viniummat</u>	- Because he is one who just a little while ago woke up.

UNIT SIXTEEN

'Morpheme of recently past time -rqau-
and adjectival affix -luttaaq(t)

16.2. The adjectival affix, -luttaaq(-luttaat), invariably follows an initial noun. Although adjectival in function, it takes the place of what we, in English, would call inclusive pronouns, roughly translated as "every," "all," "the whole," etc.

16.2.1. Some simple examples:

piqutit	- things; belongings	piqutiluttaat	- all the things
tarqiq	- moon; month	tarqiluttaaq	- the whole month
arqaagu	- next year	arqaaguluttaaq	- all of next year
inuk	- person	inuluttaat	- all the people
tamarmik	- all of them	tamarmiluttaat	- everyone of them

16.2.2. It can also be followed by certain word-final affixes:

piqutiluttaat	- all the things	piqutiluttaangit	- all their things
tamarmiluttaat	- every one of them	tamarmiluttaattiat	- every last one of them
ulluluttaaq	- the whole day	ulluluttaarlii?	- all day long, though?
		ulluluttaarlu	- all day long, too.
		ulluluttaarqai?	- all day long, perhaps?
		ulluluttaaruq	- all day long, he says.

UNIT SEVENTEEN

AT THE MOVIES

'Time morphemes: -niar-, -laar-,
-laur-, and -lir-

unnuk iimuarpat tarqijarniartut	They're going to watch cowboy movies
kaupuinnguanik. kaupuinnguat.	at eight tonight. Make-believe cowboys.
tarqijariarniarpit? tarqijarvik.	Are you going to go to the movies? Movie-house.
tarqijartut. tarqijaut. tarqujarti.	Movie audience. Film. Projector operator.
takkuu! qukiajjutiniartuuk.	Look! They're going to fight a duel.
asuilaak! qukilirtanga.	There, I should have known it! He's now shooting him.
tuqulirpa? qimmirjuaq.	Is he dying? Horse.
qimmirjuarminunngaulirtuq	He's now getting on his horse
qanungasarti malillugu.	in order to follow the bad guy.
tuqulaurpa? aakka. tuqulaunngittuq.	Did he die? No. He didn't die.
qukkirluttaulaurtuq. tuqulaarpa?	He was wounded (by a gunshot). Is he going to die (later)?
saalassarti. qanungasarti.	Good guy (hero). Bad guy (villain).
saalassartuq. saalaujuq.	He wins. He loses.
inniat amisut qailirtut	Many Indians are now coming
qallunaat tirliarasukkamigit.	because they're trying to creep up on the white men.
taikahaak! ujjirijaulirpusii!	Over there! You've been seen now!
aittaa! inniat tuqutaulirtut	Aw! The Indians are now being killed
amisualuullutik. nungutauniartulli!	by the dozens. They're going to be completely wiped out!
qallunaat saalassainnasuungummata	Because the white men inevitably win
inniakuluit saalaunginnasuut.	the poor Indians inevitably lose.
urquu! nauk Viruniik? angirqaulaurtuq.	The heat! Where's Veronique? She went home.

UNIT SEVENTEEN

'Time morphemes: -niar-, -laar-,
-laur-, and -lir-

17.1. The word-medial morpheme, -niar-, implies that the action of the verbal stem is going to happen in the near future (within the next twenty-four hours).

17.1.1. Some simple examples:

pivuuq	- he got s.t.	uattiaru <u>pinia</u> rpuaq	- he will get s.t. in a little while.
tuttuttuq	- He got a caribou.	ullumi tuttun <u>niar</u> tuq	- he's going to get a caribou today.
pisuttuq	- He walked.	unnuk paunga pisun <u>niar</u> puq	- he's going to walk up there tonight.
tusarpuq	- He heard s.t.	ilavamuarpat tusar <u>niar</u> pit?	- Are you going to hear at eleven?

17.1.2. Morphemes preceding -niar-:

tukisiguman <u>iar</u> tuq	- He is going to want to understand s.t.
takugunnar <u>niar</u> tanga	- He will be able to see her.
pisuqattar <u>niar</u> puq	- He will be walking regularly.
planin <u>niar</u> tuq ullumi	- He's going to be finished today.
uvattinni <u>niar</u> tuq	- He's going to be at our place.

17.1.3. Morphemes following -niar-:

<u>pinia</u> rquurtanga	- He will probably get it.
<u>pinia</u> nnngittunga	- I won't get any.
<u>pinia</u> rtussauvit?	- Are you likely to get some?
iingun <u>iar</u> tussaujuq	- Yes, he likely will.
tusar <u>niar</u> aluarpit?	- Are you actually going to hear s.t.?

17.2. -laar- is the word-medial morpheme of general future time, that is, near or distant future.

17.2.1. Some simple examples:

aqagu <u>pila</u> artuq	- He will get s.t. tomorrow.
pinasuarusi <u>ula</u> artumi tuttula <u>ar</u> puq	- He'll get a caribou next week.
sattaappami malila <u>ar</u> tara	- I will follow her in September.
ukiuq tusala <u>ar</u> tunga	- I will hear this winter.
arqaagu qaila <u>ar</u> ivunga	- I'll come again next year.
arqaagu ungallirmi niuvila <u>ar</u> tunga	- I'll buy s.t. after next year.

UNIT SEVENTEEN

'Time morphemes: -niar-, -laar-,
-laur-, and -lir-

17.2.2. Morphemes preceding -laar-:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| qanga sanaanilaarpiuk? | - When will you finish making it? |
| aqagu takugunnalaartavut | - We'll be able to see her tomorrow. |
| ukiuq takuqattalaartagit | - I will regularly see you this winter. |
| arqaagu inulirijiulaartuq | - He will be the area administrator next year. |
| aqagu kangirlinirmiillaartuq | - He will be at Rankin Inlet tomorrow. |

17.2.3. Morphemes following -laar-:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| tikilaarquurtuq | - He will probably arrive. |
| iingulaarmijuq | - Yes, he will also. |
| ukiuq sikituqattalaaraluartugut | - It's true that we'll be using skidoos
a lot (regularly) this winter. |

17.3. The word-medial morpheme, -laur-, implies that the action of the verbal stem has happened in the general past, that is, near or distant past.

17.3.1. Some simple examples:

- | | |
|--|--|
| uattiaq pilaurpuq | - He got s.t. a little while ago. |
| ullaaq tuttulaurpuq | - He got a caribou this morning. |
| ippassaq tamaunga pisulaurpuq | - He walked this way yesterday. |
| pinasuarusiulaurtumi tusalaurtunga | - I heard about s.t. last week. |
| Julaimi qailaurpuq | - He came in July. |
| arqaami tikiqattalaurtuq | - He arrived regularly last year. |
| taissumani qallunaat nunanganunngaujumaunngittunga | - A few years ago
I didn't want to go down south to the whiteman's country. |

17.3.2. Morphemes following -laur-:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| tusalaurquurtara | - I probably heard about it. |
| pilaurtussaujuq | - He must have gotten it (likely did). |
| qailauralarpuq | - He actually did come. |
| malilaurmijara | - I followed her also. |
| pilaunngittuq | - He didn't get any. |

17.4. The word-medial morpheme, -lir-, implies that the action of the verbal stem is happening right now, at this moment, that is, the immediate present:

UNIT SEVENTEEN

'Time morphemes: -niar-, -laar-,
-laur-, and -lir-

17.4.1. Some simple examples:

qail <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's coming now (is on the way).
anil <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's just going out now.
sinil <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's falling asleep.
tikil <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's arriving now (just coming in).
aullal <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's leaving now (just going off).
tuqul <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's dying.

17.4.2. Morphemes preceding -lir-:

kuujjuarmiil <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's just gotten into Churchill.
piqattal <u>lirtuq</u>	- He is regularly getting things now.
tukisigumal <u>lirtara</u>	- I'm now wanting to understand it.
sanaanil <u>lirpiuk?</u>	- Are you just about finished making it?
niuvirvimmunnga <u>lirpit?</u>	- Are you on your way to the store?

17.4.3. Morphemes following -lir-:

qail <u>lirquurtuq</u>	- He's probably coming right now.
tikil <u>lirtussaujuq</u>	- He should be just coming in now.
pil <u>liraluarpuq</u>	- He's actually getting s.t. right now.
pisul <u>lirmijuq</u>	- He's walking now also.
piliri <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's getting s.t. now ahead of time.

17.5. Some clarification may be needed in cases where the immediate-present time morpheme, -lir-, follows -i-:

silami <u>iittuq</u>	- He's outside.	silamiil <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's just gone outside.
paani <u>iittuq</u>	- He's up there.	paaniil <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's just gone up there.
Sallirmi <u>iittuq</u>	- He's at Coral Harbour.	Sallirmiil <u>lirtuq</u>	- He's just gotten into Coral Harbour.

UNIT EIGHTEEN

'Tables of Verbal Conjugation: Types S.W.1 and S.W.2 of Conditional Mood and Types S.W.1 and S.W.2 of Participle Mood

18.1. S.W.1-type conjugations in the Conditional Mood:

(vowel-final verbal stem)

a) Third-personal objects:

singular objects

takugukku - If I see it.
 takuguviuk - " you see it.
 takuppagu - " he sees it.

 takuguttigu - " we see it.
 takugussiuk - "y(pl.) see it.
 takuppajjuk - "they see it.

plural objects

takugukkit - If I see them.
 takuguvikit - " you see them.
 takuppagit - " he sees them.

 takuguttigu - " we see them.
 takugussiuk - " y.(pl) see them.
 takuppagit - " they see them.

b) First- and second-personal objects:

First-person singular objects

takuguvinga - If you see me.
 takugussinnga - If y.(pl.) see me.
 takuppaanga - If he sees me.
 takuppaanga - If they see me.

First-person plural objects

takuguttigut - If you see us.
 takugussigut - If y.(pl.) see us.
 takuppaatigut - If he sees us.
 takuppaatigut - If they see us.

Second-person singular objects

takugukkit - If I see you.
 takuguttigit - If we see you.
 takuppaatit - If he sees you.
 takuppaatit - If they see you.

Second-person plural objects

takugussi - If I see you (pl.).
 takugussi - If we see you (pl.).
 takuppaasi - If he sees you (pl.).
 takuppaasi - If they see you (pl.).

(uvular-final verbal stem)

a) Third-personal objects:

singular objects

tusarukku - If I hear him.
 tusaruviuk - If you hear him.
 tusarpagu - If he hears him.

 tusaruttigu - If we hear him.
 tusarusiuk - If y.(pl.) hear him.
 tusarpajjuk - If they hear him.

plural objects

tusarukkit - If I hear them.
 tusaruvikit - If you hear them.
 tusarpagit - If he hears them.

 tusaruttigu - If we hear them.
 tusarusiuk - If y.(pl.) hear them.
 tusarpagit - If they hear them.

UNIT EIGHTEEN

'Tables of Conjugation: Types
S.W.1 and S.W.2 of Conditional Mood
and Types S.W.1 and S.W.2 of Part-
iciple Mood

b) First- and second-personal objects:

First-person singular objects

tusaruvinga - If you hear me.
tusarussinnga - If y.(pl.) hear me.
tusarpaanga - If he hears me.
tusarpaanga - If they hear me.

Second-person singular objects

tusarukkit - If I hear you.
tutaruttigit - If we hear you.
tusarpaatit - If he hears you.
tusarpaatit - If they hear you.

First-person plural objects

tusaruttigit - If you hear us.
tutarussigit - If y.(pl.) hear us.
tusarpaatigit - If he hears us.
tusarpaatigit - If they hear us.

Second-person plural objects

tusarussi - If I hear you (pl.).
tutarussi - If we hear you (pl.).
tusarpaasi - If he hears you (pl.).
tusarpaasi - If they hear you (pl.).

(velar-final verbal stem)

a) Third-personal objects:

singular objects

malikkukku - If I follow him.
malikkuviuk - If you follow him.
malippagu - If he follows him.

malikkuttigu - If we follow him.
malikkussiuk - If y.(pl.) " him.
malippajjuk - If they follow him.

plural objects

malikkukkit - If I follow them.
malikkuvikit - If you follow them.
malippagit - If he follows them.

malikkuttigu - If we follow them.
malikkussiuk - If y.(pl.) follow them.
malippagit - If they follow them.

b) First- and second-personal objects:

First-person singular objects

malikkuvinga - If you follow me.
malikkussinnga - If y.(pl.) " me.
malippaanga - If he follows me.
malippaanga - If they " me.

First-person plural objects

malikkuttigit - If you follow us.
malikkussigit - If y.(pl.) " us.
malippaatigit - If he follows us.
malippaatigit - If they follow us.

Second-person singular objects

malikkukkit - If I follow you.
malikkuttigit - If we follow you.
malippaatit - If he follows you.
malippaatit - If they follow you.

Second-person plural objects

malikkussi - If I follow you (pl.).
malikkussi - If we follow you (pl.).
malippaasi - If he follows you (pl.).
malippaasi - If they follow you (pl.).

UNIT EIGHTEEN

'Tables of Verbal Conjugation: Types S.W.1. and S.W.2 of Conditional Mood and Types S.W.1. and S.W.2 of Participle Mood

18.2. S.W.2-type pronoun suffixes in Conditional Mood:

-uma	-utta
-uvit	-ussi
-pat	-pata

(vowel-final verbal stem)

takuguma	- If I see s.t.	takugutta	- If we see s.t.
takuguvit	- If you see s.t.	takugussi	- If you see s.t.
takuppat	- If he sees s.t.	takuppata	- If they see s.t.

(uvular-final verbal stem)

tusaruma	- If I hear s.t.	tasuarutta	- If we hear s.t.
tusaruvit	- If you hear s.t.	tusarussi	- If you hear s.t.
tusarpata	- If he hears s.t.	tusarpata	- If they hear s.t.

(velar-final verbal stem)

malikkuma	- If I follow s.t.	malikkutta	- If we follow s.t.
malikkuvit	- If you follow s.t.	malikkussi	- If you follow s.t.
malippat	- If he follows s.t.	malippata	- If they follow s.t.

18.3. S.W.1.-type conjugations in the Participle Mood:

(vowel-final verbal stem)

singular objects

takullugu	- I seeing him.
takullugu	- You seeing him.
takullugu	- He seeing him.
takullutigu	- We seeing him.
takullusiuk	- You seeing him.
takullugu	- They seeing him.

plural objects

takullugit	- I seeing them.
takullugit	- You seeing them.
takullugit	- He seeing them.
takullutigu	- We seeing them.
takullusiuk	- You seeing them.
takullugit	- They seeing them.

(uvular-final verbal stem)

tusarlugu	- I hearing him.
tusarlugu	- You hearing him.
tusarlugu	- He hearing him.
tusarlutigu	- We hearing him.
tusarlusiuk	- You hearing him.
tusarlugu	- They hearing him.

tusarlugit	- I hearing them.
tusarlugit	- You hearing them.
tusarlugit	- He hearing them.
tusarlutigu	- We hearing them.
tusarlusiuk	- You hearing them.
tusarlugit	- They hearing them.

UNIT EIGHTEEN

'Tables of Verbal Conjugation: Types S.W.1. and S.W.2 of Conditional Mood and Types S.W.1 and S.W.2 of Participle Mood

(velar-final verbal stem)

malillugu - I following him.
 malillugu - You following him.
 malillugu - He following him.

malillugit - I following them.
 malillugit - You following them.
 malillugit - He following them.

malillutigu - We following him.
 malillusiuk - You following him.
 malillugu - They following him.

malillutigu - We following them.
 malillusiuk - You following them.
 malillugit - They following them.

18.4. S.W.2-type pronoun suffixes in Participle Mood:

-lunga	-luta
-lutit	-lusi
-luni	-lutik

(vowel-final verbal stem)

takullunga - I seeing s.t.
 takullutit - You seeing s.t.
 takulluni - He seeing s.t.

takulluta - We seeing s.t.
 takullusi - You seeing s.t.
 takullutik - They seeing s.t.

(uvular-final verbal stem)

tusarlunga - I hearing s.t.
 tusarlutit - You hearing s.t.
 tusarluni - He hearing s.t.

tusarluta - We hearing s.t.
 tusarlusi - You hearing s.t.
 tusarlutik - They hearing s.t.

(velar-final verbal stem)

malillunga - I following s.t.
 malillutit - You following s.t.
 malilluni - He following s.t.

malilluta - We following s.t.
 malillusi - You following s.t.
 malillutik - They following s.t.

UNIT NINETEEN

SNOW-GOOSE BANDING

aujakkut kanguit timmigunнанngittut	In the summer, the snow geese are unable to fly
isaugamik. isaq. isauvvik.	because they are moulting. Moulting bird. Moulting place.
ikkattuaq kanguit isauvvinga	We could reach the Bay of God's Mercy
marqunnik ullunik tikigunnalaurtavut	the moulting place of the snow geese,
umiakkut. taikanilliratta	in two days by boat. Once we are there,
savirajarmik ungaluliulaurluta	we first build a banding pen out of wire,
amisunut naammagiarlugu.	making it adequate in advance for a large number.
timmigunniirmata unguurunnartavut.	We can put them in pens because they've stopped flying.
amisuuluarpata piugunniirtuq	If they are too many, it's no longer good,
ilaak tummararutillutik	after all, they step all over one another
amisut tuqusuungummata.	and many inevitably die.
amisuutuarpata unnualuttaaq	If they are at all numerous, we can
mikilirarusirturunnartavut.	band them all night long.
kangurnik amisualunnik takuqattarassi	Because you are regularly seeing a great many snow geese,
kangurturumagunniilaurpisi?	did you stop wanting to eat snow goose?
mikilirarusirturlugit kisiani	Banding them was the only thing that
alianaiqattarunniilaurtuq	stopped being a regular pleasure
taqanalaurnmat. Arurusirnguna	because it was tiring. Arurusi q here
kangurnik timmijunik tigusikkaaluk!	is a whizz at grabbing flying geese!
tauva timmijuq tigusaaruk! qarsaurtuuq.	That one flying off, grab it quick! East Bay.
tauvani timmialirigiarunniirniarpit?	Are you going to stop going off to work with birds down there?
iiqai. timmialirijjaagunnirniartunga.	Yes, perhaps. I won't be working with birds anymore.

'Morpheme of ability, -unnar-, morpheme
of cessation, -unniir-, and morpheme
"won't...anymore," -jjaagunniir-

UNIT NINETEEN

'Morpheme of ability, -unnar-, morpheme of cessation, -unniir-, and morpheme "won't...anymore," -jjaagunniir-

19.1. The word-medial morpheme, -unnar-, has two allomorphs, -unnar- and -gunnar-, which are roughly equivalent in meaning to the English auxiliary verb "can" or "is able to." They are found in the following morphological contexts.

19.1.1. When the preceding morpheme is uvular(r)-final, use -unnar-:

nassirtuq	- he gets a seal.	nassir <u>unnartuq</u>	- he can get a seal.
tusartuq	- he hears s.t.	tusar <u>unnarpit?</u>	- Can you hear s.t.?
pitaartuq	- he gets s.t.	pitaar <u>unnarpuq</u>	- he can get s.t.
pisuqattartuq	- he walks regularly.	pisuqattar <u>unnartuq</u>	- he can walk reg.
qimmiqartuq	- he has dogs.	qimmiqar <u>unnartuq</u>	- he is able to have dogs.

19.1.2. When the preceding morpheme is non-uvular-final, use -gunnar-:

tigusivuq	- he grabs s.t.	tigusig <u>unnartuq</u>	- he can grab s.t.
tukisijuq	- he understands s.t.	tukisig <u>unnangilatit?</u>	- Did you say you can't understand?
pisuttuq	- he walks.	pisug <u>unnaqattanngittuq</u>	- He can't regularly walk.
tikittuq	- he arrives.	tikig <u>unnartunga</u>	- I can arrive at s.t.
ilisuusiujuq	- he is a teacher.	ilisuusiug <u>unnartutit</u>	- You can be a teacher.
paunngaujuq	- he goes up there. (to that place)	paunngaug <u>unnarpisi?</u>	- Can you (people) go up to that place?

19.1.3. Morphemes following -unnar- or -gunnar-:

qimmirtaar <u>unnartuq</u>	- He is able to get dogs.	qimmirtaar <u>unnangittuq</u>	- He is not able to get dogs.
		qimmirtaar <u>unnalaurtuq</u>	arqaani - He was able to get dogs last year.
		qimmirtaar <u>unnarniartuq</u>	ullumi - He will be able to get dogs today.
		qimmirtaar <u>unnaqattanngittuq</u>	- He is regularly unable to get dogs.
		qimmirtaar <u>unnarquurtuq</u>	- He is probably able to get dogs.
tukisig <u>unnartara</u>	- I am able to understand her.	tukisig <u>unnarqaujara</u>	- I was just now able to understand her.
		tukisig <u>unnarquunngittara</u>	- I probably can't understand her.
		tukisig <u>unnalaartara</u>	- I will be able to understand her.
		tukisig <u>unnaraluartara</u>	- I actually can understand her.

UNIT NINETEEN

'Morpheme of ability, -unnar-, morpheme of cessation, -unniir-, and morpheme "won't...anymore," -jjaagunniir-

19.2. The word-medial morpheme, -unniir-, indicates that the action of the verbal stem "has stopped" doing s.t. or is doing s.t. "no longer". This morpheme, like that of 19.1., has two allomorphs, -unniir- and -gunniir-, which are found in the following morphological situations.

19.2.1. When the preceding morpheme is uvular(r)-final, use -unniir-:

nassir <u>irtuq</u>	- he gets a seal.	nassirunni <u>irtuq</u>	- he's stopped getting seals.
tusartara	- I hear him.	tusarunni <u>irtara</u>	- I've stopped hearing him.
pita <u>artuq</u>	- he gets s.t.	pitaarunni <u>irpit?</u>	- Aren't you getting things any longer?
pisuqattar <u>tuq</u>	- he walks regularly.	pisuqattarunni <u>irtuq</u>	- He no longer walks regularly.
tiiqar <u>tugut</u>	- we have tea.	tiiqarunni <u>irtugulli</u>	- We don't have tea any longer.

19.2.2. When the preceding morpheme is non-uvular-final, use -gunniir-:

tigusiv <u>uq</u>	- he grabs s.t.	tigusigunni <u>irtuq</u>	- he's stopped grabbing s.t.
tukisivagit	- I understand you.	tukisigunni <u>irpagit</u>	- I don't understand you any longer.
aulajuq	- It moves.	aulagunni <u>irtuq</u>	- It's stopped moving.
ilisuusi <u>ujuq</u>	- he is a teacher.	ilisuusiGUNNI <u>irtuq</u>	- He's a teacher no longer.
pisuttuq	- he walks	pisugunni <u>irtuq</u>	- He's stopped walking.
auttuq	- he bleeds at the nose.	augunni <u>irpit?</u>	- Has your nose stopped bleeding?

19.2.3. Morphemes following -unniir- or -gunniir-:

nassirunniila <u>artuq</u>	he will stop getting seals.
tiiqarunniir <u>aluartugut</u>	we actually have no more tea.
pisuqattarunniila <u>artuq</u> ippassaq	he stopped walking regularly yesterday.
tikigunniir <u>niartuq</u>	he will no longer arrive.
augunniir <u>quurtunga</u>	My nose has probably stopped bleeding.
tukisigunniiqattartara	I regularly stop understanding her.

19.3. The word-medial morpheme, -jjaagunniir-, indicates that the action of the verbal stem "won't...anymore" do s.t. Its one invariable allomorph is -jjaagunniir- which manifests itself in these contexts:

UNIT NINETEEN

'Morpheme of ability, -unnar-, morpheme of cessation, -unniir-, and morpheme "won't...anymore," -jjaagunniir-

19.3. (cont'd)

tiki <u>jjaagunniirtuq</u>	- He won't arrive anymore.
nassi <u>jjaagunniirtuq</u>	- He won't catch seals anymore.
pisu <u>jjaagunniirtuq</u>	- He won't walk anymore.
pisuqatta <u>jjaagunniirtuq</u>	- He won't walk regularly anymore.
au <u>jjaagunniirtuq</u>	- His nose won't bleed anymore.

One should also note the fact that the consonant-final of the preceding morpheme invariably falls before -jjaanunniir-.

19.3.1. Morphemes following -jjaagunniir-:

pisu <u>jjaagunniir</u> aluarpuq	- He actually will not walk anymore.
nassi <u>jjaagunniir</u> quurtunga	- I probably won't get any seals anymore.
taku <u>jjaagunniir</u> niartara taima	- So I won't be seeing him anymore, that's for sure.
qai <u>jjaagunniil</u> aurtuq uvattinnut	- He never came to our place anymore.
taimanna uqai <u>jjaagunniir</u> it!	- Don't talk like that any more!

UNIT TWENTY

SCHOOL AND RECESS

uukkualuuk! naimualirmat tupalirit!
 ilinniarutiga pilagu! ilinniarut.
 tuavirit! nirijjaagunniirpit?
 nutarakuluit ilangit titiraujalirtut
 ilangillu palattasiilirijut.
 sivanilirpuq atii, aninngualirta!
 siturarvik. siturariarturissi!
 siturarlit! aulakattaarvik.
 aulakattaartualuit aulakattaarlanga!
 ajarlagit! ajannga! arsaq. arsarvik.
 ilangit arsartut. arsaqataugit!
 qaiguk! tusaruk! itimmiguk!
 itimmilliuk! itimmillagu taununga!
 ippiarjummiutatit takulakka!
 takuqunngittara. takulangit!
 a-aa! tuurtannga! a-aaraaluuvuq.
 ainnaa! unaaluk milursijualuk!
 milursiqattarunniirissi!
 aittaa! aannirpit? aanninngittunga.
 aninnguaraanittugulli.
 taannali sulirijuq?
 surlulirijuq.

'Imperative Mood Conjugations: Types
 S.W.1 and S.W.2, and verbal morpheme
 of occupation, -liri-

Uukkualuk! Wake up! It's nine o'clock.
 Let me get my school-book! Text.
 Hurry! Won't you eat anymore?
 Some of the little children are
 drawing (making marks or daubs)
 and some of them are playing with
 plasticine.
 The bell's ringing--Come on, let's go
 out for recess!
 Slide. (You kids) go off and slide!
 Let them slide! Swing.
 They're busy swinging. Let me swing!
 Let me push you! Push me! Football.
 Football field.
 Some are playing football. Join in
 and play football!
 Bring it here! Listen to her! Kick it!
 Let him kick it! Let me kick it down the
 Let me see those things in your pocket!
 I don't want him to see. Let them see it!
 Ouch! You hit me! It hurts like hell!
 Whew! This big meany's throwing stones
 like the devil!
 Stop throwing stones all the time!
 Sorry! Are you hurt? I'm not hurt.
 We're finished recess (recess is over).
 What's he doing, that one?
 He's picking his nose.

UNIT TWENTY

'Imperative Mood Conjugations: Types
S.W.1 and S.W.2, and verbal morpheme
of occupation, -liri-

20.1. S.W.1- and S.W.2-type pronoun suffixes in Imperative Mood:

S.W.1

Singular objects

-lagu -lavut
-uk -siuk
-liuk -langit

Plural objects

-lakka -lavut
-kkit -siuk
-lingit -langit

S.W.2

-langa	-ta
-it	-issi
-li	-lit

20.1.1. S.W.1-type conjugations in the Imperative Mood:

(vowel-final verbal stem)

takulagu! - Let me see it!	takulavut! - Let us see it!
takuguk! - See it!	takusiuk! - (You people) see it!
takuliuk! - Let him see it!	takulangit! - Let them see it!
takulakka! - Let me see them!	takulavut! - Let us see them!
takukkit! - See them!	takusiuk! - (You people) see them!
takulingit! - Let him see them!	takulangit! - Let them see them!

(alveolar- and velar-ending verbal stem)

malillagu! - Let me follow him!	malillavut! - Let us follow him!
maliguk! - Follow him!	malissiuk! - (You people) follow him!
malilliuk! - Let him follow him!	malillangit! - Let them follow him!
malillakka! - Let me follow them!	malillavut! - Let us follow them!
malikkit! - Follow them!	malissiuk! - (You people) follow them!
malillingit! - Let him follow them!	malillangit! - Let them follow them!

(uvular-final verbal stem)

tusarlagu! - Let me hear it!	tusarlavut! - Let us hear it!
tusaruk! - Hear it!	tusarsiuk! - (You people) hear it!
tusarliuk! - Let him hear it!	tusarlangit! - Let them hear it!
tusarlakka! - Let me hear them!	tusarlavut! - Let us hear them!
tusakkit! - Hear them!	tusarsiuk! - (You people) hear them!
tusarlingit! - Let him hear them!	tusarlangit! - Let them hear them!

UNIT TWENTY

'Imperative Mood Conjugations: Types
S.W.1 and S.W.2, and verbal morpheme
of occupation, -liri-

20.1.2. S.W.2-type conjugations in the Imperative Mood:

(vowel-final verbal stem)

takulanga! - Let me see!
takugit! - See!
takuli! - Let him see!

takuta! - Let us see!
takugissi!- (You people) see!
takulit! - Let them see!

(alveolar- and velar-final verbal stem)

malillanga! - Let me follow!
maligit! - Follow!
malilli! - Let him follow!

malitta! - Let us follow!
maligissi!- (You people) follow!
malillit! - Let them follow!

(uvular-final verbal stem)

tusarlanga! - Let me hear!
tusarit! - Hear!
tusarli! - Let him hear!

tusarta! - Let us hear!
tusarissi!- (You people) hear!
tusarlit! - Let them hear!

20.2. The word-medial morpheme, -liri-, invariably follows an initial noun and is equivalent in meaning to the verbal phrase "to work with" or "to work at" that which the noun indicates. It has two allomorphs, -liri- and -siri-, which manifest themselves in the following morphological situations.

20.2.1. The normal practice is to use -liri-:

umiaq - boat.
pi - thing(gen.)

umialirijuq - He works at boats.
pilirijuq - He works at s.t.
(does chores).
piliriji - Worker (one who does
menial or odd jobs).

sunat? - what?
titirqat - letters.

sunalirivit? - What are you doing?
titirqalirijuq - He writes letters, or
he delivers letters (works with letters)
titirqaliriji - Postman.

inuk - person.

inuliriji - area administrator; social
worker (one who works with people).

naalaut - radio.

naalautilirijuq - He works with (repairs)
radios.

UNIT TWENTY

'Imperative Mood Conjugations: Types
S.W.1 and S.W.2, and verbal morpheme
of occupation, -liri-

20.2.2. Words which are alveolar(t)-final, however, in their singular form, can be followed by the variant form -siri-:

qukiut	- gun.	qukiutilirijuq or quki u sirijuq	- He works at a gun.
naalaut	- radio.	naalautilirijuq or naala u sirijuq	- He works with a radio.
qamut	- sled.	qamutilirijuq or qam u sirijuq	- He works on his sled.
urquusaut	- heater.	urquusautilirijuq or urquusa u sirijuq	- He works on a heater.

20.2.3. In some cases, however, -siri- is used with a special or extended meaning and is quite different in meaning from the example used with -liri-:

uummat	- heart.	uummatilirijuq	- He works with hearts.
		uummatiliriji	- Heart surgeon; heart specialist.
	but	uummasirijuq	- He has a heart attack.
arnaq	- woman.	arnalirijuq	- He (doctor) examines women.
		arnaliriji	- Gynecologist.
	but	arnarsirijuq	- He chases after girls.

UNIT TWENTY-ONE

SATURDAY NIGHT PARTY

'Adverbial and Adjectival morpheme -ttia
and Adverbial and Adjectival Morpheme
-mmarik-

Saatatimi imiriarturniarpit?
kiinaujaqattiaruma kisiani.
imiriarturtut amisualuqattartut.
ilangit imirunnattianngittut
ilangillu immaqaa imiluaqattartut.
iilaak! ilangit imirsimatuaramik
tukiqattianngittut. imialuk, via.
kisiani angirqaulirlutik aivaqattartualuit
tukiqartuq. tukiqattiartuq.
mumilaurluk! mumittiartummariugavit!
nauttaima nuliara? tavvattiammarik!
aninnarsiva? aninnarsimmarinngittuq.
quviasuppit? iimmarialuk!
ikkii! supuurturlanga!
sigaliiqarpit? sigaliiqattiartunga.
takkuu! nuilanga ikitittaalugigaviuk!
piirit! aggaga siimittauttiarmat.
uaak! avaniilaurit tuuq!
ninngarpit? ninngarasugivinnga?
ii ninngarasugivagit. Tuumasiuvit?
hii? Tuumasiunngilangaqai.
ilaak taartummarialuummat!

Are you going to go and have a few
drinks on Saturday?
Only if I have enough money.
Those who go off for some drinks
are regularly quite a few.
Some don't handle their drinks too well
and some regularly drink too much perhaps
Yes, it's true! As soon as some of them
get liquor in them
they're not completely sensible.
whisky, beer.
The only thing is that on
their way home they argue a lot.
He is sensible. He is completely sensible
Let us two dance! You really are a
skillful dancer!
So where's my wife?
Right here (under your nose)!
Is it time to go out? It's not really
time to go out.
Are you happy? Yesh--exshtreemly sho!
Gee, it's cold! Let me have a cigarette!
Have you any cigarettes? I have
enough cigarettes.
Look! You put his parka-hood fur
on fire!
Move! My hand is completely squashed.
Gee! I wish you'd push over a bit!
Are you annoyed? Do you think I'm annoyed?
Yes, I think you're annoyed. Are you
Tuumasi?
Is that so? I'm pretty sure I'm not
Tuumasi.
Well after all, it's extremely dark!

UNIT TWENTY-ONE

'Adverbial and adjectival morpheme -ttiar-,
and adverbial and adjectival morpheme
-mmarik-

21.1. -ttiar- is a high-frequency morpheme which can have both adverbial and adjectival functions and a variety of meanings. It can be both word-medial and word-final but the consonant final of a preceding morpheme invariably drops before it. Its invariable allomorph is -ttiar- which manifests itself in the following variety of contexts.

21.1.1. As a qualifier of verbal morphemes, -ttiar- is used word-medially and regularly reinforces the particular meaning which the verb already possesses:

sanajuq	- he works.	sanattiar <u>tuq</u>	- he works expertly.
tusartuq	- he hears.	tusattiar <u>tuq</u>	- he hears clearly.
pisuttuq	- he walks.	pisuttiar <u>tuq</u>	- he walks normally.
nikuvittuq	- he stands up.	nikuvittiar <u>tuq</u>	- he stands right up straight.
nallartuq	- he lies on his back.	nallattiar <u>tuq</u>	- he lies flat on his back.
qai <u>vuq</u>	- he comes.	qaittiar <u>tuq</u>	- he comes directly.
quartuq	- it is frozen.	quattiar <u>tuq</u>	- it is solidly frozen.
tukisijuq	- he understands.	tukisittiar <u>tuq</u>	- he understands perfectly.
kiujuq	- he answers.	kiuttiar <u>tuq</u>	- he answers satisfactorily.
nirijuq	- he eats.	nirittiar <u>tuq</u>	- he eats enough.
		pittiar <u>tuq</u>	- he behaves.
		pittiar <u>pa</u>	- he treats him respectfully.

21.1.2. Morphemes preceding -ttiar-:

niq <u>iq</u> attiar <u>tugut</u>	- we have enough food.
ilinniarvimmunngattiar <u>tuq</u>	- she goes directly to school.
nirigumattiar <u>tuq</u>	- he's got a keen appetite.
pianittiar <u>tuq</u>	- he's completely finished.
illuliuttiar <u>tuq</u>	- he builds a fine house.
niqitaattiar <u>tuq</u>	- he got enough food.

21.1.3. Morphemes following -ttiar-:

pisuttiaqattartuq	- he regularly walks normally.
tusattiarqauviuk?	- did you just now hear him clearly?
qaujittiarquurtara	- I think I know her well.
tukisittiarunnarpiuk?	- Are you able to understand him clearly?
qanittianngittuq	- It's not quite close.

21.1.4. As a qualifier of noun morphemes, -ttiar- is frequently word-final (-ttiaq, -ttiak, -ttiati) and means "good," "nice," etc.:

qukiutittiaq	- good gun.	qajariattiaq	- good canoe.	inuttiaq	- nice person.
kamittiak	- nice pair of boots.	qarlittiak	- nice pair of pants.		
qimmittiaq	- nice or good dog.	ikumattiat	- good motor.		
ikumattiangujut	- they are good motors.				
inuttiangujuq	- she is a nice person.				

UNIT TWENTY-ONE

'Adverbial and adjectival morpheme -ttiar-
and adverbial and adjectival morpheme
-mmarik-

21.1.5. As a qualifier of pronoun morphemes, -ttiar- can be word-medial and word-final:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| tavva! | - this person or thing here (quite close)! |
| tavvattiaq! | - this person or thing here (very close)! |
| tavvattiammarik! | - this person or thing here (within grabbing distance)! |
| tavvattiammarikuluk! | - this person or thing right here (under your nose)! |
| taika! | - that person or thing over there! |
| taikattiaq! | - that person or thing over there (which is discovered to be closer than one thought)! |
| taikattiammarik! | - that person or thing over there (which is discovered to be quite a bit closer than one thought)! |
| taikattiammarikuluk! | - that person or thing over there (which is discovered to be a lot closer than one thought)! |

- uvagut - us.
 uvaguttiaq - all of us. uvaguluttaaq - (Same meaning).
 uvaguluttaattiaq - every last one of us.

- ilissi - you(pl.). ilissiluttaattiaq - every last one of you.

- asingit - the others.
 asiluttaangit - all the others.
 asiluttaattiangit - every last one of the others.

21.2. -mmarik- is also a high-frequency morpheme which can have both adverbial and adjectival functions. It is regularly used with the idea of overcoming doubt equivalent to our adverbial phrases "really," "that's for sure," "believe me," etc. It can be both word-medial and word-final but the consonant final of a preceding morpheme invariably drops before it. Its invariable allomorph is -mmarik- which manifests itself in the following morphological contexts.

21.2.1. As a qualifier of verbal morphemes, -mmarik- is used word-medially:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| tusartuq | - he heard. | tusammarrittuq | - he really heard. |
| qaivuq | - he came. | qaimmarittuq | - Believe me, he came. |
| tikittuq | - he arrived. | tikimmarittuq | - He arrived, that's for sure. |
| malippauk? | - Did she follow him? | malimmarittanga- | Believe me, she followed him. |
| piugiviuk? | - Do you like it? | piugimmarittarali | - I really like it. |
| ajurpit? | - Are you unable? | ajummarippit? | - Are you really unable to do s.t.? |
| tukisigasugit! | - Try to understand! | tukisimmarigasuginai! | - Try to really understand, won't you! |

UNIT TWENTY-ONE

'Adverbial and adjectival morpheme -ttiar-,
and adverbial and adjectival morpheme
-mmarik-

21.2.2. Morphemes preceding -mmarik-:

niqiqammarittuq	- He has food, that's for sure.
niuvirvimmunngaummarittuq	- She went to the store, that's for sure.
tusartitaugumammarittunga	taassumanngat - I really want to hear from that one.
planimmarittavut	- We've really finished it.
tiiliummarippit?	- Did you really make the tea?
niqitaammarittuq	- She got food, that's for sure.
tusarqaummarittara	- I just now heard him, believe me.

21.2.3. Morphemes following -mmarik-:

tusammarirqaujuq	- he just now heard for sure.
tusammariqattartuq	- he regularly heard for sure.
qaujimmarrirquurtuq	- he probably knows for sure.
tukisimmarigunnarpiuk?	- Can you really understand it?
tukisimmarinngettara	- I don't really understand it.
planimmarigasuttuq	- He tries to really be finished.

21.3. There are also some high-frequency composite infixes with -ttiar- or -mmarik-. In these cases, the final morpheme or morphemes tend to reinforce the meaning of the initial morpheme of the composite. They manifest themselves in the following morphological situations.

21.3.1. -ttiammarik- is a composite infix in which the meaning of -mmarik- reinforces the meaning of -ttiar-. Examples:

siquमित्तiammarittara	- (It was broken before and I tried to fix it.) Now I've really gone and broken it so it will never be fixed again.
qaujimattiammarilaurpiuk?	- Did you really know him well?
qimmiruluk qukittiammarililaurtara-	(I thought about shooting that miserable mutt about a hundred times.) Then I finally up and shot him.

21.3.2. -nngittiammarik- is a composite infix in which the meanings of both -ttiar- and -mmarik- reinforce the meaning of -nngit-. Examples:

nanisinngittiammarittunga	- I couldn't find even a trace of it.
takunngittiammarittara	- I didn't see even a sign of him.
tukisinngittiammarittara	- I didn't understand a darn thing he said.
uqanngittiammaritturluunniit	- He didn't even say one little word.
naungilaak pitaqanngittiammarilaurmat	- There was just absolutely nothing there, nothing at all.
ullumi qaijuqanngittiammarittuq	- Absolutely not a soul came around today.
ippassaq silattaujualuulaurtuq	It was very beautiful weather yesterday
anuriqanngittiammarilluni	- without a breath of wind.

UNIT TWENTY-ONE

'Adverbial and adjectival morpheme -ttiar
and adverbial and adjectival morpheme
-mmarik-

21.3.3. -ttammarik- is also a composite infix in which the meaning of -mmarik- reinforces the meaning of -ttar-. -ttar-, by itself, suggests that the action of the preceding verbal morpheme is "inconvenient," "awkward," "embarrassing," or "generally unfavourable." Examples:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| tikittarpuq | - he arrived (just when we didn't want him to)! |
| ninngattarpuq | - he's mad (just when everything was going smoothly)! |
| kipittarpara | - I went and cut it (and now I have to go and find
a new piece)! |
| nurqattarpuq | - He stopped (just at a crucial moment)! |
| pallattarpit? | - Did you go and fall (just when you were in the mud)? |
| qaittarpuq | - He came along (just at an embarrassing moment)! |

-ttammarik-, therefore, expresses the extreme quality of the unfavourable or embarrassing moment and is usually conveyed with a certain tone of surprise or shock:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| pallattammarittuq! | - He was so anxious (to get there), that he fell
on his ass! |
| ninngattammarittuq! | - He wanted it so bad (and didn't get it) that
he flew into a rage! |
| uppikattammarittuq! | - He was so eager (to reach it) that he fell
on his face! |
| ijukkattammarittuq! | - He was so wrapped up (in what he was doing)
that he fell right off the thing! |
| nurqattammarittuq! | - He was so astounded or frightened (by what he
saw) that he stopped dead in his tracks! |

I believe that in these cases there is always the suggestion that some sort of excess of passion, greed, anger, enthusiasm, fear, has temporarily taken over and caused the mishap.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| tuquuttammarittuq! | - He was so active and full of life, yet he
just snuffed out (died) like that! |
|--------------------|---|

21.4. -mmarik- also joins with -aluk- and -kuluk- (see Unit Five) to form the composite infixes -mmarialuk and -mmarikuluk which reinforce the already-given meaning of the stem.

21.4.1. Examples of -mmarialuk:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| ungasittualuk | - it is very far. | ungasittummmarialuk | - it is extremely far. |
| takijualuk | - it is very long. | takijummmarialuk | - it is extremely long. |
| angijualuk | - it is very big. | angijummmarialuk | - it is monstrous size. |
| sitijualuk | - it's very hard. | sitijummmarialuk | - it is extremely hard. |
| kappiasuttualuk | - he is very frightened. | kappiasuttummmarialuk | - he is paralyzed
with fear. |
| urquujualuk | - it is very hot. | urquujummmarialuk | - it is extremely hot. |

UNIT TWENTY-ONE

'Adverbial and adjectival morpheme -ttiar-,
and adverbial and adjectival morpheme
-mmarik-

21.4.1. (Cont'd)

kuummi iqaluqarpa? - Any fish at Kuuk? (or any fish in the river?)
iimmarialuk! - Yes, it's just swarming with them!
quviasunngittummarialuuvit? - You look broken-hearted, are you?
iimmarialuk! - O yes, I am, I am!
kannali nassiqarpa? - Are there any seals down there?
aakkammarialuk! - Not a damn one in sight!
uaaq! ajunngittummarialuuvuq! - Wow! he's a master at that! (pikkaaluk)

21.4.2. Examples of -mmarikiluk:

qanittukuluk	- It is very close.	qanittummarikuluk	- it is very very close.
naittukuluk	- It is very short.	naittummarikuluk	- it is extremely short.
mikittukuluk	- It is very small.	mikittummarikuluk	- It is very very small (really tiny).
uqittukuluk	- It is very light.	uqittummarikuluk	- It is as light as a feather.
saattukuluk	- It is very thin.	saattummarikuluk	- It is extremely thin (paper-thin).

21.5. As a qualifier of noun morphemes, -mmarik is frequently word-final but, of course, can be followed by other affixes:

qimmiq	- dog.	qimmimmarik	- adult dog.
ajji	- picture; likeness	ajjimmariiit	- a striking likeness of you.
qukiut	- gun.	qukiutimmarik	- big game rifle.
naja	- sister.	najammariga	- my real sister (not step-sister or adopted sister).

inummarik - a real person or a real Eskimo. inummariujuq - He is a real Eskimo. qallunaammariik - a real white-man. nassimmarik - adult seal (at its greatest growth). tasinmarik - a real lake; big lake (not just a pond or a puddle).

21.5.1. -mmarialuk can also be used in the same way with, of course, added emphasis:

qimmimmarialuk! - a great brute of a dog!
inummarialuk - a huge giant of a man; an Eskimo down to the last inch.
ajjimmarialuga! - This is too much like me for words.
piqatimmarialuppulli una! - This one is our indispensable partner!
kinammarialuuva? - Who is that absolutely gorgeous creature?
tipaaq inuujjutimmarialuk - Tobacco - absolutely indispensable for life.
una piugijammarialugigakku - I love this one to distraction.

UNIT TWENTY-TWO

AT THE NURSING STATION

illuarsaiji tikippa?
 aanniarvimmilirtuq.
 aanniartuq. aanniarvik.
 kilirpit? kilirtunga ilukittumik.
 ilukittuq. ilukinnirsaq. ilukilaaq.
 ilutujuq. ilutunirsaq. ilutulaaq.
 killiq. killirsiut. mattutissaq.
 nipiutissaq. illuarsaut.
 niaqungugama niaqursiutitaarlanga!
 niaqursiutitik sanginirsaujuqarpa?
 sangilaangujunukua. piulaanukua.
 sangijuq. sangiittuq.
 ukuali sangiinnirsauvut taakkunangat.
 qasiliva? ungilartualuutuinnag.
 puvittuqartunga naakkut.
 ivvilli naukkut aanniarpit?
 ajuaqartunga itirma saniani.
 puvittuq. ajuaq. uunniq.
 taliillijuq taliq. talira.
 niungillijuq. niuk. niuga.
 taliit mattusiirniarpara.

'Morpheme of serious bodily impairment, -
 Morphemes of bodily pain -ngu- and -siri
 Morpheme of bodily cold -ijar-, and
 Morphemes of comparative and superlative
 degrees -nirsaq and -laaq

Has the doctor (nurse) arrived?

He's just arrived at the hospital(nursing station).

He's sick. Hospital(nursing station).

Did you cut yourself? I cut myself a little (with a shallow wound).

It is shallow (n.b. This word is only used in the cases of solid objects; boxes, snowdrifts, crevasses, wounds, etc. For shallow water: ikkattuq). It is shallowest. It is shallowest.

It is deep. (Same condition applies as above. Deep water: itijuq). It is deeper. It is deepest.

Cut. antiseptic(iodine). Bandage Material

Adhesive tape. Medicine (general).

I've got a headache so let me get some aspirins!

Are there any stronger aspirins?

These ones are the strongest.
 The best ones, these.

It is strong. It is weak.

These ones are weaker than those.

Does it sting? It just itches like the devil.

I have a swelling on my belly.

You though, whereabouts are you sick?

I've got a sore (abcess) at the side of my ass-hole.

Swelling. Abcess. Burn.

His arm is broken. Arm. My arm.

His leg is broken. Leg. My leg.

I'm going to remove the bandage from your arm.

UNIT TWENTY-TWO

	'Morpheme of serious bodily impairment <u>-illi-</u> , Morphemes of bodily pain <u>-ngu-</u> , and <u>-siri-</u> , Morpheme of bodily cold <u>-ijar-</u> , and Morphemes of comparative and superlative degrees <u>-nirsaaq</u> and <u>-laaaq</u>
mattursirlagu! mattusiirlagu!	Let me bandage it! Let me unbandage it!
itigaga. itigat. aggaga.	My foot. Your foot. My hand.
aggait isiviguk! iqiguk!	Open up your hand! Close it (hand)!
nallarit! makigit! nikuvigit!	Lie on your back! Sit up! Stand up!
ukugit! aittarit! uriarit!	Bend at the waist! Open your mouth! Spit!
nuvak. nuvattuq. nuvaaqijuq.	Phlegm from mouth(spittal). He has a cold. He slobbers or drools from mouth.
kakkik. kakkilijuq. kakkiutissaq.	Phlegm from nose(snot). He has a snotty nose (runs at the nose). Nose wipe(Kleenex).
nuvassiut. kuuttailititissaq.	Cough medicine(cough drops). Nose drops.
nuvakkama quirtuqattartunga.	I cough regularly because I have a cold.
ippassaanimit quirturnirsauqattartunga.	I'm regularly coughing more than from a few days back.
aummik quirtuqattanngikkaluarpit?	Are you sure you're not regularly coughing blood?
ii aummik miriaqattanngittunga.	Yes, I'm not regularly vomiting blood.
naangujuq. tattuijuq.	He has a belly-ache. He's constipated.
anaq. anartuq. anattiaqattarpa?	Shit. He shits. Does he regularly shit adequately?
anait auqaqattarpa? itirujaq.	Is there regularly blood in your shit? Piss.
ijjangaqattarpit? pisuttillutit?	Are you regularly out of breath? When you walk?
ullartillutit? majurartillutit?	When you run? When you climb?
puvak. puvaluttuq.	Lung. He has bad lungs (has t.b.).
sujurnguna? unniviniq. aunaartuq.	What's wrong with this? It's an old burn. It's bleeding.
suvit? putukkuartunga.	What's wrong with you? I stubbed my toe.

UNIT TWENTY-TWO

'Morpheme of serious bodily impairment -i
 Morphemes of bodily pain -ngu- and -siri
 Morpheme of bodily cold -ijar-, and
 Morphemes of comparative and superlative
 degrees -nirsaq and -laaq

22.1. The word-medial morpheme, -illi-, follows an initial noun and indicates the "breakage" or "serious impairment of function" of the same. It has three allomorphs, -illi-, -ngilli-, and -(t)ailli-, which manifest themselves in the following morphological situations.

22.1.1. When the preceding noun is single-vowel-final, use -illi-:

tunu	- back.	tunuillijuq	- He damages his back.
taliq	- arm.	taliillijuq	- He breaks his arm.
aggak	- hand.	aggaiillijuq	- He damages his hand.
qutuq	- collar bone.	qutuillijuq	- He breaks his collar bone.
tikiq	- forefinger.	tikiillijuq	- He breaks his forefinger.

22.1.2. When the preceding noun is double- or long-vowel final, use -ngilli-:

tui	- shoulder.	tuingillijuq	- He damages his shoulder.
niuk	- leg.	niungillijuq	- He breaks his leg.
tulimaag	- rib.	tulimaangillijuq	- He breaks a rib.
kanaag	- shin-bone; shank.	kanaangillijuq	- He breaks his shin-bone.

22.1.3. When the preceding noun is alveolar-final, use -(t)ailli-:

aggaut	- wrist.	aggautaiillijuq	- He breaks his wrist.
siut	- ear.	siutaiillijuq	- He damages his ear.
kigut	- tooth.	kigutaiillijuq	- He breaks a tooth.
			(kigujjartuq).

22.2. -ngu- is a medial morpheme of limited use, following the initial noun and indicating "pain" or "ache" in the same:

nlaquq	- head.	nlaqungujuq	- He has a head-ache.
naak	- belly.	naangujuq	- He has a belly-ache.

22.3. -siri- is also a word-medial morpheme of limited use, following the initial noun and indicating "pain" in the same:

siut	- ear.	siusirijuq	- He has an ear-ache.
kigut	- tooth.	kigusirijuq	- He has a tooth-ache.
uummat	- heart.	uummasirijuq	- He has (not heart-ache) heart attack.

UNIT TWENTY-TWO

'Morpheme of serious bodily impairment -illi-,
 Morphemes of bodily pain -ngu-, and -siri-,
 Morpheme of bodily cold -ijar-, and
 Morphemes of comparative and superlative
 degrees -nirsaq and -laaq

22.4. The word-medial morpheme, -ijar-, follows an initial noun and indicates the "feeling of cold in" the same. It has three allomorphs, -ijar-, -ngijar-, and -(t)aijar-, which manifest themselves in the following morphological situations.

22.4.1. When the preceding noun is single-vowel-final, use -ijar-:

aggak	- hand.	aggaijartuq	- He has cold hands.
itigak	- foot.	itigaijartuq	- He has cold feet.
qingaq	- nose.	qingaijartuq	- He has a cold nose.
tunu	- back.	tunuijartuq	- He has a cold back.

22.4.2. When the preceding noun is double- or long-vowel-final, use -ngijar-:

uluuq	- cheek.	uluangijartuq	- He had cold cheeks.
niuk	- leg.	niungijartuq	- He has cold legs.

22.4.3. When the preceding noun is alveolar-final, use -(t)aijar-:

siut	- ear.	siutaijartuq	- He has cold ears.
aggaut	- wrist.	aggautaijartuq	- He has cold wrists.

22.5. The morpheme of comparative degree, -nirsaq(-nirsait), can be both word-final and word-medial. It manifests itself in the following morphological situations.

22.5.1. Simple examples:

naittuq	- it is short.	nainnirsaq	- the shorter one(p. or t.)
pijuq	- he gets s.t.	pinirsaq	- the one who gets more.
angijuq	- it is big.	anginirsamik pilanga!	- Let me get a bigger one!
turrujuq	- it is thick-haired.	turrunirsaq	- thicker-haired one.
ukiuqartuq	- he has some winters.	ukiuqarnirsaq	- the older one.
ajunngittuq	- He is capable.	ajunnginnirsaq	- more capable one.
assittuq	- it is low(in posit.)	assinnirsaq	- the lower one.

22.5.2. With -u- and -qar-:

pinirsaujuq - He got more of s.t.
 ukiuqarnirsaujuq ilinnit - He is older than you.
 tukiqarnirsaujuq taissumanngat - He is more sensible than that one (unseen).
 pinirsaujuq uvannit - He got more than I did.
 appatuurjuaq tuttuqarnirsaujuq sallimit (sallirmit) - Coats Island has
 more caribou than Southampton Island.

UNIT TWENTY-TWO

'Morpheme of serious bodily impairment -i
 Morphemes of bodily pain -ngu- and -sir
 Morpheme of bodily cold -ijar-, and
 Morphemes of comparative and superlative
 degrees -nirsaq and -laaq

22.5.2. (Cont'd)

pinna qaninnirsaujuq issumanngat - That one up there is closer than the
 one over there.

tavvaniinnirsaujuq taassumanngat - It is closer to here than that one.

piunirsartaqtuq uvannit - She has a better one than I do.
 mikinnirsarqarpi? - Have you a smaller one?
 imaqarnirsartaqtuq - He has ones with more liquid in them.

22.5.3. with -aluk and -mmarialuk:

assinnirsaaluk - the one that is much lower down.
 quassinirsaaluk - the one that is much higher up.
 qaninnirsaaluk - the one that is much closer.
 anginnirsaaluk - the one that is much bigger.
 mikinnirsaaluk - the one that is much smaller.
 nujakinnirsaaaluuvuq - He has a lot less hair.
 ungasinnirsaaaluuvuq - It is much farther.
 ajunnginnirsaaaluuvit uvannit? - Are you much better (at that) than I am?

qaninnirsammarialuk - one that is far and away closer.
 ungasinnirsammarialuk - one that is far and away farther.
 sassinnirsammarialuk - one that is far and away farther out to sea.
 tissinnirsammarialuk - one that is far and away farther up on the land.
 anginnirsammarialuuvuq taassumanngat - It is far and away bigger than that
 one (no comparison).
 timmisaura ingirqarnirsammarialuulaurtuq pinnit - My airplane went far
 and away farther than yours.

22.6. The morpheme of superlative degree, -laaq(-laat), can be both
 word-final and word-medial. It manifests itself in the following
 morphological contexts.

22.6.1. Simple examples:

assilaag - the one lowest down (the lowest one).
 qussilaag - the highest one.
 ajunnigilaag - the most capable one.
 nailaag - the shortest one.
 ukiuqalaag - the oldest one.
 nujakilaag - the one with least hair.
 pilaag - the one who gets most.
 tavvaniilaag - the one closest to here.
 angilaat - the biggest ones.
 mikilaat - the smallest ones.

UNIT TWENTY-TWO

'Morpheme of serious bodily impairment -illl-,
 Morphemes of bodily pain -ngu- and -sir-,
 Morpheme of bodily cold -ijar-, and
 Morphemes of comparative and superlative
 degrees -nirsaq and -laaq

22.6.2. with -u- and -qar-:

assilaangujuq	- It is the one lowest down.
ajunngilaangujuq	- He is the most capable.
nailaangujuq	- It is the shortest one.
tukilaangujuq	- He is the most sensible.
tavvaniilaangujuq	- It is the closest to here.
angilaanukua?	- Are these the biggest?

22.6.3. with -aluk and -mmarialuk:

qanilaaraaluk	- one that is by far the closest.
angilaaraaluk	- one that is by far the biggest.
ungasilaaraaluk	- one that is by far the farthest.
mikilaaraaluk	- one that is by far the smallest.
sililaaraaluuvuq	- It is by far the widest.
ajunngilaaraaluuvuq	- He is by far the most capable.
qanilaammarialuk	- one that is far and away the closest.
sasilaammarialuk	- one that is far and away the farthest out to sea.
ajunngilaammarialuk	- one that is far and away the most capable.
pilaammarialuuvuq	- He got far and away the most (of s.t.).

UNIT TWENTY-THREE

YOUNG AND OLD

Haluu Pamiulik! sananiarpit?

aakka! ittualuulirtungali.

nulialli qanuippa?

ningiuraaluugami maanna

angirqarsimatitauqattartuq aanniamut.

makkuttutitut pivagunniirannuk.

makkuttut. innait.

tikitaularpisi illuarsaijimit?

illuarsaut tikitaurlartuguugaluq

illuarsaijimit. namunngarpa?

savamuartuq. iimuarpat ainiarpit?

irnitilli? irnikkali tamarmiluttaat

sanatitautuinnartut qallunaanut.

quviasupputillikiaq ajunnginnirsaugasummata? I don't know but maybe you're

lingugaluq. angunasugumajut

uvannulli kisiani sanaqujaugamik

qallunaan. isumatarijaugama

irninut. makkuttulli ilangit

angunasugunniqattartut

wallunaanngurpalliagami.

angunasugumagunniirtulluunniit.

taimanna kisiani qallunaanut

sanaajassaqartitaugunnarmataqai?

'Agential Passive Constructions with
-mut and -nut, Ablative Constructions
with -mit and -nit, and Hours of the Day,
Days of the Week, and Months of the Year

Hello Pamiulik! (This "hello" is strictly
a white man's address).

Are you going to work?

No. I'm now getting to be a very old
man.

How's your wife though?

Because she's a very old woman now

she regularly has to stay home due
to sickness.

We two no longer get about much anymore
like the young people.

Young people. Adult people.

Were you paid a visit by the doctor?

Medicine arrived for us from the

doctor all right. What time is it?

Seven o'clock. Are you going home at evening?

How about your sons? Everyone of my
sons

has gotten a job with the whites.

I don't know but maybe you're
happy because they're trying to better
themselves?

That's actually true but they want to hunt

and it's only because I tell them to work

with the white man. I am obeyed

by my sons. Some of the young ones
however have

regularly stopped hunting

because they are gradually turning into
whites.

They no longer want to hunt even.

It's only in that way that they can

get work perhaps with the whites?

UNIT TWENTY-THREE

YOUNG AND OLD

11. kisiani inummariugunniirtut.

ikkiirsaraitturuluit taqasaraitturuluit.
qallunaaruluuliramik.

innarmut uqaujjaugaangamik

tusarunnanngittulluunniit

qallunaujaruluullutik kiurulutuinnartut. they just answer like little
jackasses in English.

'Agential Passive Constructions with
-mut and -nut, Ablative Constructions
with -mit and -nit, and Hours of the Day,
Days of the Week, and Months of the Year

Yes. Only they are no longer real
Eskimos.

They get cold in a minute and
they tire over nothing (little sissies)
because they're now little softy whites.

Whenever they are spoken to by an adult

they're not able to hear or else

23.1. Agential Passive Constructions with -mut and -nut.

23.1.1. The passive voice is formed by the addition of the infix -jau-
to verbal morphemes which are vowel-final and by the addition of the
infix -tau- to verbal morphemes which are other than vowel-final. Some
examples:

pivaa	- he got it.	pijaujuq	- it was gotten.
takuvaa	- he saw it.	takujaujuq	- it was seen.
paavaa	- he fought him.	paaajaujuq	- he was fought.
patippaa	- she slapped her.	patittaujuq	- she was slapped.
kamippaa	- she put on her boots for her.	kamittaujuq	- her boots were put on her.
ajunngippaa	- he fixed it.	ajunngitaujuq	- it was fixed.
tikippaa	- he reached it.	tikitaujuq	- it was reached.
imiggirpaa	- he dented it.	imiggirtaujuq	- it was dented.
piirpaa	- he removed it.	piirtaujuq	- it was removed.

23.1.2. The agential passive is then formed by adding the name of
the agent with -mut or -nut:

pijaujuq qimminut	- the dogs got it (it was taken by the dogs).
takujaujuq Putugurm ^{ut}	- Putuguq saw it (it was seen by Putuguq).
paaajaujuq Jaanimut	- John fought him (he was fought by John).
patittaujuq anaanaminut	- Her mother slapped her (she was slapped by her mother).
kamittaujuq ilisuusimut	- The teacher put on her boots for her (her boots were put on her by the teacher).
ajunngitaujuq Tuummaamut	- Tuummaa fixed it (it was fixed by Tuummaa).
tikitaujugut illuarsaijimut	- The doctor paid us a visit (were visited by the doctor).
imiggirtaujuq nutaramut	- The child dented it (it was dented by the child).
piirtaujuq angajuminut	- His older brother took it off (it was taken off by his older brother).

UNIT TWENTY-THREE

'Agential Passive Constructions with
-mut and -nut, Ablative Constructions
 with -mit and -nit, and Hours of the Day,
 Days of the Week, and Months of the Year

23.1.2. (cont'd)

- qaitaujuq taissumunga - That person(unseen) brought it (it was brought)
 by that person unseen).
 uqaujjaujuq issumunga - That person (over there) told him (he was told
 by that person over there).
 qukiutigijaujuq Jaanimut - That gun belongs to John (it is had for a gun
 by John).

23.1.3. The passive-voice morpheme -sau- has a somewhat extended
 meaning but a limited production:

- takussaujuq - it is visible.
 tusarsaujuq - it is audible.

It is possible, however, to reproduce this idea with relatively unlimited
 production by joining the noun affix -ssaq (see 13.3.) to certain in-
 herently passive noun stems:

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| atugassaq | - useable potential. | atugassaujuq | - it is useable (utilizable). |
| imigassaq | - drinkable " | imigassaujuq | - it is drinkable. |
| ippigijassaq | - touchable " | ippigijassaujuq | - it is touchable. |
| igittassaq | - dispensable " | igittassaujuq | - it is dispensable. |
| irmigassaq | - washable " | irmigassaujuq | - it is washable. |
| mamarijassaq | - enjoyable " | mamarijassaujuq | - it is enjoyable
(to the senses). |
| tikitassaq | - reachable " | tikitassaujuq | - it is reachable. |
| pijassaq | - doable " | pijassaujuq | - it is possible to do. |

Sometimes, again, it is possible to reproduce the same idea by affixing
-ssaq to ordinary nouns;

- niqi - food. niqissaujuq - it is edible.
 niuviaq - purchase. niuviassaujuq - it is purchasable (merchandise).

23.2. Ablative Constructions with -mit and -nit.

23.2.1. Some agential passive constructions can be formed by adding
 the name of the agent with -mit or -nit:

- ajunngitaujuq Tuummaamit - Tuummaa fixed it (same as Tuummaamut).
 uqaujjaujuq issumanngat - That person (over there) told him (same as
 issumunga).

UNIT TWENTY-THREE

'Agential Passive Constructions with -mut and -nut, Ablative Constructions with -mit and -nit, and Hours of the Day, Days of the Week, and Months of the Year

23.2.2. Sometimes -mit or -nit is used in forming the agential passive but the meaning is changed from example using -mut or -nut:

kamittaujuq ilisuusimut - Her boots were put on her by the teacher.
but

kamittaujuq ilisuusimit - She was given a pair of boots by the teacher.

23.2.3. Usually, however, using -mit or -nit with passive constructions results in completely different meanings from those with -mut or -nut:

pijaujuq qimminut
pijaujuq qimminit

- it was taken by the dogs.
- it was taken from the dogs.

takujaujuq Putugurmut
takujaujuq Putugurmit

- it was seen by Putuguq.
- it was seen with Putuguq
(s.o. saw it when Putuguq had it).

tikitaugut illuarsaijmut
tikitaugut illuarsaijmit

- We were paid a visit by the doctor.
- Something arrived for us from the doctor.

piirtaujuq angajuminut
piirtaujuq angajuminit

- It was removed by his elder brother.
- It was removed from his older brother.

qaitaujuq taissumunga
qaitaujuq taissumanngat

- It was brought by that person (unseen).
- It was brought from that person (unseen).

qukiutigijaujuq Jaanimut

- It is had for a gun by John
(That gun belongs to John).

qukiutigijaujuq Jaanimit

- He borrowed, or bought, or somehow got
the gun from John.

23.3. Hours of the day, days of the week, and months of the year.

23.3.1. Hours of the day:

uamuartuq	- it is one o'clock.	uamuarpat	- at one o'clock.
tuumuartuq	- it is two o'clock.	tuumuarpat	- at two o'clock.
saliimuarpuq	- it is three "	saliimuarpat	- at three o'clock.
puamuartuq	- it is four "	puamuarpat	- at four o'clock.
paimuartuq	- it is five "	paimuarpat	- at five o'clock.
sissimuarpuq	- it is six "	sissimuarpat	- at six o'clock.
savamuartuq	- it is seven "	savamuarpat	- at seven o'clock.
iimuartuq	- it is eight "	iimuarpat	- at eight o'clock.
naimuartuq	- it is nine "	naimuarpat	- at nine o'clock.
tiamuartuq	- it is ten "	tiamuarpat	- at ten o'clock.
lavamuartuq	- it is eleven "	lavamuarpat	- at eleven o'clock.
tualumuartuq	- it is twelve "	tualumuarpat	- at twelve o'clock.

UNIT TWENTY-THREE

'Agential Passive Constructions with
-mut and -nut, Ablative Constructions
 with -mit and -nit, and Hours of the Day,
 Days of the Week, and Months of the Year

23.3.2. Days of the week:

sanattaili	- Sunday
manni	- Monday
tuusiti	- Tuesday
uinnisiti	- Wednesday
tuursiti	- Thursday
palaiti	- Friday
saatati	- Saturday

sanattailiuppat	- on Sunday next
manniuppat	- on Monday next
tuusitiuppat	- on Tuesday next
uinnisitiuppat	- on Wednesday next
tuursitiuppat	- on Thursday next
palaitiuppat	- on Friday next
saatatiuppat	- on Saturday next

23.3.3. Months of the year:

jjannuari	- January
viivuuri	- February
maassi	- March
aipuru	- April
mai	- May
jjuni	- June
jjulai	- July
ugusiti	- August
sattaappa	- September
attuuppa	- October
nuvaappa	- November
tisaappa	- December

jjannuariutillugu	- during January
viivuuriutillugu	- during February
maassiutillugu	- during March
aipuruutillugu	- during April
maingutillugu	- during May
jjuniutillugu	- during June
jjulaingutillugu	- during July
ugusitiutillugu	- during August
sattaappautillugu	- during September
attuuppautillugu	- during October
nuvaappautillugu	- during November
tisaappautillugu	- during December

UNIT TWENTY-FOUR

'Genitive Case Forms, Special Uses of
the Genitive, Verbal Conjugations in
the Relative Mood

24.1. Genitive Case Forms: Nouns, Demonstrative and Personal Pronouns:

24.1.1. The morpheme of genitive case for nouns, -up, has two allomorphs, -up and -p, which manifest themselves in the following morphological contexts.

a) When the noun is single-vowel-final, use -up:

ill <u>u</u>	- house	ill <u>uup</u>	- the house's (of the house).
Maali <u>i</u>	- Molly	Maali <u>up</u>	- Molly's (of Molly).
inu <u>k</u>	- person	inu <u>up</u>	- the person's
puva <u>k</u>	- lung	puva <u>up</u>	- the lung's (of the lung).
qukiutu <u>i</u> k	- gun	qukiutu <u>iup</u>	- the gun's (of the gun).
tupi <u>i</u> q	- tent	tupi <u>up</u>	- the tent's (of the tent).
ursu <u>q</u>	- oil	ursu <u>up</u>	- of the oil.
nas <u>a</u> q	- hat	nas <u>aup</u>	- the hat's (of the hat).

b) When the noun is double- or long-vowel-final, use -p:

ku <u>u</u> k	- river	ku <u>up</u>	- of the river.
Ma <u>a</u> k	- Mark	Ma <u>ap</u>	- Mark's (of Mark).
ni <u>u</u> k	- leg	ni <u>up</u>	- of the leg.
pu <u>u</u> q	- bag	pu <u>up</u>	- of the bag.
Tangula <u>aa</u> q	- (name)	Tangula <u>ap</u>	- Tangulaaq's (of Tangulaaq).
umi <u>a</u> q	- boat	umi <u>ap</u>	- of the boat.

c) Examples:

illuup saanga - the front of the house.
 Maaliup anaananga - Molly's mother.
 puvaup ilanga - part of the lung.
 qukiutiup savittanga - barrel of the gun.
 tupiup paanga - entrance of the tent.
 kuup ungataani - on the other side of the river.
 Maap paninga - Mark's daughter.
 puup kilunga - the bottom of the bag.
 umiap saniani - at the side of the boat.

24.1.2. In the more involved situation of double possession, however, a series of genitive suffixes is involved distinct from those in 24.1.1.

Morphemes of double possession:

-ma	-ta
-pit	-si
-ngata	-ngita

UNIT TWENTY-FOUR

'Genitive Case Forms, Special Uses of
the Genitive, Verbal Conjugations in
the Relative Mood

24.1.2. (cont'd)

Genitive case, double possession:

for vowel-final nouns: (illu)

<u>illuma</u> qaanga	- my house's roof	<u>illuta</u> qaanga	- our house's roof
<u>illupit</u> qaanga	- yr house's roof	<u>illusi</u> qaanga	- your house's roof
<u>illungata</u> qaanga	- his house's roof	<u>illungita</u> qaanga	- their house's roof

for velar-final nouns: (puvak)

<u>puvamma</u> ilanga	- part of my lung	<u>puvatta</u> ilanga	- part of our lungs
<u>puvappit</u> ilanga	- part of yr lung	<u>puvassi</u> ilanga	- part of yr. lungs
<u>puvangata</u> ilanga	- part of h. lung	<u>puvangita</u> ilanga	- part of thr lungs

for uvular-final nouns: (tupiq)

<u>tupirma</u> paanga	- my tent's opening	<u>tupirta</u> paanga	- our tent's opening
<u>tupirpit</u> paanga	- yr tent's opening	<u>tupirsi</u> paanga	- your tent's opening
<u>tupingata</u> paanga	- his tent's opening	<u>tupingita</u> paanga	- their tent's opening

Examples in which both types of genitive suffixes are combined:

Maaliup anaanangata tiliurutinga	- Molly's mother's teapot.
inuup ilirqusingata tukung	- the meaning of a person's custom.
nasaup tiqlangata nuvunga	- the tip of the peak of the cap.
Maap paningita annuraangit	- the dresses of Mark's daughters.
umiap tippingita kikiangit	- the nails in the boat's ribs.

24.1.3. The morpheme of genitive case for demonstrative pronouns, -ssuma, is invariable and joins on to the stem of the nominative case form.

pi/nna	- the one up there	<u>pi</u> ssuma	- of the one up there
ka/nna	- the one down there	<u>ka</u> ssuma	- of the one down there
i/nna	- the one (unseen)	<u>i</u> ssuma	- of the one (unseen)
qa/nna	- the one inside	<u>qa</u> ssuma	- of the one inside
ki/nna	- the one outside	<u>ki</u> ssuma	- of the one outside

24.1.4. The morpheme of genitive case for personal pronouns is identical with the morpheme of nominative case:

uvanga - me	uvanga - mine	uvagut - us	uvagut - ours
ivvit - you	ivvit - yours	ilissi - you(pl.)	ilissi - yours

Note: The genitive case of plurals of nouns and demonstrative pronouns, like that of personal pronouns, is identical with its nominative case.

UNIT TWENTY-FOUR

'Genitive Case Forms, Special Uses of
the Genitive, Verbal Conjugations in
the Relative Mood

24.2. Special Uses of the Genitive Case.

24.2.1. We have already seen, in 3.1.1., that extra-morphological subjects in sentence-words of type 1 must be in the genitive case in order to distinguish them from extra-morphological objects:

Maaliup uqautilaurpaanga - Molly spoke to me.

inulirijiup pulaarviginiarpaasi - The area administrator is going to visit you (people).

ilisuusiup pinnguaqulaurtangit silami - The teacher told them to play outside.

Maap tuurtaalugimmagu Taami - Mark hit Taami a hell of a wallop.

naujaup aursaarvigilaurtanga angut - The gull swooped down upon the man.

24.2.2. Qualifiers of objects in the accusative case in sentence-words of type 2 are also in the genitive case:

taassuma asianik nullaqalaursimavit? - Have you ever had a wife other than that one (that one's other)?

matuma ajjinganik pigumajunga - I want one like this (this one's likeness).

kia tuttutanganik aillirasuppit? - Whose caribou kill are you attempting to fetch?

pualumma illunganik asiujivunga - I lost one of my mitts (my mitt's mate).

taakkua nutaranginik takurqaujunga - I just saw their children.

Piluup najanganik takulaunnngilasii? - Did you say you didn't see Piluu's sister?

24.2.3. The genitive case can also be used as a qualifier of adverbial phrases in the locative, terminative, ablative, vialis, and aequalis cases:

quviasuvviup tungaani qailaurtuq - He came before Christmas (on this side of).

umiap ataani ijirasuttuq - He tried to hide under the boat.

Jaaniup illunganut ailaurtuq - He went to Johnny's house.

qikirtaup timaanut turaalaurtugut - We headed for the land side of the island.

Taamiup ataatanganit pilaurtangit - He got them from Tommy's father.

Luusiup angajunganit anginirsauvunga - I am bigger than Lucy's older sister.

nunatta saniaagut angirqaulaurtuq - He went home by cutting along the side of our land.

illusi igalaangagut anilaurtuq - He went out through the window of your house.

nukarma qukiutingatut piqartuq - He has one like my young brother's gun.

issuma pisugusingatut ijjuartuq - He mimics that person's walk.

UNIT TWENTY-FOUR

'Genitive Case Forms, Special Uses of
the Genitive, Verbal Conjugations in
the Relative Mood

24. 2.4. In Unit Six, we saw that the terminative case affixes of nouns, -mut and -nut, and the terminative case affixes of demonstrative pronouns, -munga and -nunga, could indicate either "movement towards" something or "by the agency of" something;

turaartuq ilisuusiup illungamut - he headed towards the teacher's house.
niqiqartitaulaurtuq ilisuusimut - he was given food by the teacher.
ipplarjummut maraiturit! - Get me some mud with that sack!

There is also another special use of the terminative case affixes which corresponds to one of our uses of the genitive case in English. This occurs when one surmises the place of origin of some not completely recognizable object, some old part of something or other. The regular genitive case affixes are not used because there is an element of doubt as to the identity of the object:

unali timmisuuvinirmut suluujaartuq - This thing though looks like the
wing of (from) an old airplane.
taanna ikumavinirmut ilagijaunasugijara - I think that is part of
(off, from) an old engine.
qajariavinirmut tippiviniq - An old rib of an old canoe.

Wherever the element of doubt about the object's identity is not so apparent, one can have various alternatives:

una Piluup paisikunganut arsaluanga - This is the wheel of Piluu's bicycle.
or
una Piluup paisikunganit arsaluanga - This is the wheel from Piluu's bicycle.
or even
una Piluup paisikungata arsaluanga - This is the wheel of Piluu's bicycle.
(indicates least doubt of all).

24.3. Verbal conjugations in the Relative Mood.

24.3.1. Relative mood for sentence-words of type 2. In Eskimo, one always distinguishes clearly between related sentences whose subjects are different and related sentences whose subjects are one and the same. For sentence-words of type 2, this distinction is marked by the use of special affixes in third-personal forms of Causative and Conditional moods. These special situations are collectively labelled Relative Mood.

naalagumanngittuq makkuttuugami - He doesn't want to listen because he is
a young hothead.
angirumanngittuq itturuluugami - He doesn't want to say yes because he's
a stupid old man.

UNIT TWENTY-FOUR

'Genitive Case Forms, Special Uses of
the Genitive, Verbal Conjugations in
the Relative Mood

24.3.1. (con't)

sulittiarnianngittut sallusuuraaluugamik - They're not going to tell the
complete truth because they are incorrigible liars.
ilirasurquunngittut tillisuuraaluugamik - They're probably not ashamed
because they are next thing to being kleptomaniacs.

qainngikkuni takunianngilaanga - If he doesn't come he won't see me.
tusaruni qainiartussaujuq - If he hears he will likely come.
ullumi tikinngikkutik anaanaminik takugunnarnianngittut - If they don't
arrive today they won't be able to see their mother.
niqiqanngikkutik pirlirniartut - If they have no food they'll starve.

In each of the above pairs of sentences, the subjects are identical and
therefore related. Whenever this is the case, the pronoun suffix of
the dependent clause must be of the relative mood. Suffixes for the
S.W.2 types in Causative and Conditional moods are given below:

(vowel-final verbal roots)

pigami	- because he got s.t.	pigamik	- because they got s.t.
piguni	- if he gets s.t.	pigutik	- if they get s.t.

(velar-final verbal roots)

naalakkami	- because he listened	naalakkamik	- because they listened
naalakkuni	- if he listens	naalakkutik	- if they listen

(uvular-final verbal roots)

angirami	- because he agreed	angiramik	- because they agreed
angiruni	- if he agrees	angirutik	- if they agree

24.3.2. Relative mood for sentence-words of type 1. For sentence-
words of type 1, the same distinction is marked by the use of special
affixes in third-personal forms of Causative, Conditional, and Part-
iciple Moods.

Relative forms for S.W.1 of Causative Mood/

(vowel-final verbal roots)

quviagigamiuk - bec. he liked him	quviagigamigit - bec. he liked them
quviagigamijjuk - bec. th. liked him	quviagigamigit - bec. th. liked them
quviagigaminga - bec. he liked me	quviagigamitit - bec. he liked you
quviagigamitigut - " he liked us	quviagigamisi - bec. he liked you (pl.)

UNIT TWENTY-FOUR

'Genitive Case Forms, Special Uses of
the Genitive, Verbal Conjugations in
the Relative Mood

24.3.2. (cont'd)

(velar-final verbal roots)

malikkamiuk - bec. he foll. him.
malikkamijjuk - bec. th. foll. him.
malikkaminga - bec. he/th. " me
malikkamitigut - bec. he/th. " us

malikkamigit - bec. he foll. them
malikkamigit - bec. th. foll. them
malikkamitit - bec. he/th. " you
malikkamisi - bec. he/th. " you (pl.)

(uvular-final verbal roots)

tusaramiuk - bec. he heard him
tusaramijjuk - bec. th. heard him
tusaraminga - bec. he/th. " me
tusaramitigut - bec. he/th. " us

tusaramigit - bec. he heard them
tusaramigit - bec. th. heard them
tusaramitit - bec. he/th. " you
tusaramisi - bec. he/th. " you (pl.)

Relative forms for S.W.1 of Conditional Mood/

(vowel-final verbal roots)

quviagiguniuk - if he likes him
quviagigunijjuk - if they like him
quviagiguninga - if he/th. like me
quviagigunitigut - if he/th. like us

quviagigunigit - if he likes them
quviagigunigit - if they like them
quviagigunitit - if he/th. like you
quviagigunisi - if he/th. like you (pl.)

(velar-final verbal roots)

malikkuniuk - if he follows him
malikkunijjuk - if th. follow him
malikkuninga - if he/th. follow me
malikkunitigut - if he/th. follow us

malikkunigit - if he follows them
malikkunigit - if th. follow them
malikkunitit - if he/th. follow you
malikkunisi - if he/th. follow you (pl.)

(uvular-final verbal roots)

tusaruniuk - if he hears him
tusarunijjuk - if th. hear him
tusaruninga - if he/th. hear me
tusarunitigut - if he/th. hear us

tusarunigit - if he hears them
tusarunigit - if th. hear them
tusarunitit - if he/th. hear you
tusarunisi - if he/th. hear you (pl.)

Relative Forms for S.W.1 of Participle Mood/

(vowel-final verbal roots)

quviagilluniuk - he liking him
quviagillunijjuk - they liking him
quviagilluninga - he/th. liking me
quviagillunitigut - he/th. liking us

quviagillunigit - he liking them
quviagillunigit - they liking them
quviagillunitit - th./he liking you
quviagillunisi - he/th. liking you (pl.)

UNIT TWENTY-FOUR

'Genitive Case Forms, Special Uses of
the Genitive, Verbal Conjugations of
the Relative Mood

(velar-final verbal roots)

malilluniuk - he following him
 malilluniujuk - th. following him
 malilluninga - he/th. " me
 malillunitigut- he/th. " us

malillunigit - he following them
 malillunigit - th. following them
 malillunitit - he/th. " you
 malillunisi - he/th. " you (pl.)

(uvular-final verbal roots)

tusarluniuk - he hearing him
 tusarluniujuk - th. hearing him
 tusarluninga - he/th. " me
 tusarlunitigut- he/th. " us

tusarlunigit - he hearing them
 tusarlunigit - th. hearing them
 tusarlunitit - he/th. " you
 tusarlunisi - he/th. " you (pl.)

UNIT TWENTY-FIVE

WAITING AT HOME

jjapaliusijualuuvit Siusaarnaat?
 qallunaaq jjapaliurtaugumalaurmat
 uvannut. jjapa. mirsuut. ivalussaut.
 paniik! ivalussautiga pilaurpiuk?
 ivalussautiit? pilaunngittarali inna.
 siaruutinukua nakit pijatit?
 ilisuuslup nulianganit pijaulaurtut.
 nauk taima tikikka? tikitit. tikingit.
 tamakkuali sinissatit? sinissaq.
 piujuqalaunnginnama Inuppaujarmut
 qaitaulaurmata. kijjautiik.
 qanga mirsuralaurpiuk?
 tuusitiutillugu ullaakkut
 qaummalaurtinnagu. tusanngilatit
 qangali uiit tikinniarmangaat?
 mannimiqa. manniutilluguqa.
 unalukiaq angiluartialuk!
 angiluartiallugu quviasunnianngimmat.
 saatatiulaurtinnagu pianilaarpiuk?
 aamai. aaaa! uirngappaa!
 taarsilirtillugu sinigumaqattartunga.
 uqallasuuraaluk anijurnginna?
 paniik qaummajuvut ursuqarpa?
 kipingunaqattarmat ataatait
 aullarsimatillugu.

'Possessive Adjective Affixes, and
 Conjunctive Adverb Affixes -tillugu,
-tinnagu, and -laurtinnagu

Are you busy making a parka, Siusaarnaat?
 A white man wanted a parka made for him
 by me. parka. sewing machine.
 thread.
 Daughter! Did you take my thread?
 Your thread? No, I didn't take it.
 Where did you get these buttons from?
 They were gotten from the teacher's
 wife.
 So where're my thimbles? Your
 thimbles. Her thimbles.
 Are these your braids (edgings) though?
 Braid (edging).
 They were brought by Inuppaujaq because
 I didn't have any good ones. Scissors.
 When did you start sewing it?
 When it was Tuesday in the morning
 before it was light. Did you say you
 didn't hear
 when your husband is going to arrive?
 On Monday perhaps. During Monday perhaps
 I don't know but perhaps this is far too
 big!
 He's not going to be happy while it's
 too big.
 Will you be finished it before Saturday?
 I can't say. Aaah! How sleepy I am!
 I regularly want to sleep when it
 begins to get dark.
 Has that old chatterbox gone out now?
 Daughter, is there oil in the lamp?
 It's a regularly lonely place when your
 father is away.

UNIT TWENTY-FIVE

'Possessive Adjective Affixes, and
Conjunctive Adverb Affixes -tillugu,
-tinnagu, and -laurtinnagu

25.1. Possessive adjective morphemes are word-terminal. They inflect as follows:

singular objects		plural objects	
-a	-vut	-kka	-vut
-it	-si	-tit	-si
-nga	-ngat	-ngit	-ngit

25.1.1. Tables of inflexion for possessive adjectives:

a) short-vowel-final nouns (ulu - woman's knife)

uluga	my knife	uluvut	our knife	ulukka	my knives	uluvut	our knives
uluit	yr knife	ulusi	yr(pl "	ulutit	yr knives	ulusi	yr(pl knives
ulunga	hr knife	ulungat	thr knife	ulungit	hr knives	ulungit	thr knives

b) long-vowel-final nouns (tii-tea)

tiiga	my tea	tiivut	our tea	tiikka	my teas	tiivut	our teas
tiit	yr tea	tiisi	yr(pl tea	tiitit	yr teas	tiisi	yr(pl) teas
tiinga	hr tea	tiingat	thr tea	tiingit	hr teas	tiingit	thr teas

c) velar-final nouns (panik - daughter)

paniga	my dau.	panivut	our dau.	panikka	my daus.	panivut	our daus.
paniit	yr. dau.	panisi	yr(pl.) dau.	panitit	yr daus.	panisi	yr (pl) daus.
paninga	hr dau	paningat	thr dau	paningit	hr daus.	paningit	thr daus.

d) uvular-ending nouns (tikiq - thimble)

tikira	my thim.	tikivut	our thim.	tikikka	my thims.	tikivut	our thims.
tikiit	yr thim.	tikisi	yr(pl)thim.	tikitit	yr thims.	tikisi	yr(pl) thims.
tikinga	hr thim.	tikingat	thr thim.	tikingit	hr thims.	tikingit	thr thims.

e) alveolar-final nouns (mirqut - needle)

mirqutiga	my n.	mirqutivut	our n.	mirqutikka	my ns.	mirqutivut	our ns.
mirqutiit	yr n.	mirqutisi	yr(pl) n.	mirqutitit	yr ns.	mirqutisi	yr(pl) ns.
mirqutinga	hr n.	mirqutingat	thr n.	mirqutingit	hr ns.	mirqutingit	thr ns.

25.2. Conjunctive Adverb Affixes: -tillugu, -tinnagu, and -laurtinnagu.

25.2.1. The affix, -tillugu, follows a verbal stem or a verbal stem plus infixes in order to form an adverbial clause roughly equivalent to adverbial clauses in English headed by "when," "while," or "during". The time is indicated by the context of the main clause:

UNIT TWENTY-FIVE

'Possessive Adjective Affixes, and
Conjunctive Adverb Affixes, -tillugu,
-tinnagu, and -laurtinnagu

(past time)

ukiunguttillugu pilaurpaa

- He got it during the (when it was) wind

(present time)

anuraarttillugu umiartulirpuq

- He's out boating now while the wind is
blowing.

(future time)

aujaulirttillugu tikilaartuq

- He will arrive at the beginning (when
it is the beginning) of summer.

25.2.2. More examples:

nassiqarttillugu angunasuqattalilaurtugut - We regularly went hunting
when there was seals.

nujaqarunniirttillugu takulaurpiuk? - Did you see him after he lost his
hair? (when he no longer had)?

pisuqattarttillugu sulitakulaurtara - I saw him when he was still walking
regularly.

kaattilluta nirilirtut - They are now eating while we are hungry.

tamaaniitillunga sulikuujjuarmiilirtuq - She's now in Churchill while
I'm still here.

avunngarttillugu maunngalirta! - While he's going that way, let's go this
way!

unnuk tarqijalirttillugit sikituurniartunga - While they're watching the
movie tonight, I'm going to go skidoo-ing.

unnulirttillugu qainiartuq - He's going to come at dusk.

upirngaangulirttillugu aullalaartunga - I will leave at the beginning of
spring.

piunngilirttillugu igilaarpait - Throw it out (you will throw it out) when
it starts to get bad.

25.2.3. The affix, -tinnagu (or -nngitillugu), is merely the negative
form of -tillugu and manifests itself in the same morphological contexts:

niqiqartinnata nutaravut qiaqattartut - Our babies cry regularly when we
don't have food. (or niqiqanngitilluta)

angirqarsimatinnagit pulaartuq - He went to visit when they were not at
home. (or angirqarsimanngitillugit)

angirqarsimatinnagu pulaartuq - He went to visit when she was not at home.
(or angirqarsimanngitillugu)

tavvaniitinnasi qairqaujuq - She just came a little while ago when you
people weren't here. (or tavvaniinngitillusi)

inuutinnanga sulisallirmiilaurtuq - He was here at Coral Harbour when
I hadn't yet been born. (or inuunngitillunga)

nassirtinnatit sulinassilaurtunga - I got a seal while you still haven't
got one. (or nassinngitillutit)

UNIT TWENTY-FIVE

'Possessive Adjective Affixes, and
 Conjunctive Adverb Affixes -tillugu,
-tinnagu, and -laurtinnagu

25.2.4. The affix, -laurtinnagu, follows a verbal stem or a verbal stem plus infixes in order to form an adverbial clause roughly equivalent to adverbial clauses in English headed by "before." The time is indicated by the context of the main clause:

(past time)

taarsilalaurtinnagu angirqaulaurtuq - He went home before it got dark.

(present time)

taarsilalaurtinnagu angirqaulirtuq - He's on his way home now before it gets dark.

(future time)

taarsilalaurtinnagu angirqauniartuq - He's going to go home before it gets dark.

25.2.5. More examples:

niqiqalalaurtinnata qiaqattalaurtuq - They cried regularly before we had food.

angirqarsimallaurtinnagit pulaalaurtuq - He went to visit before they were at home.

angirqarsimallaurtinnagu pulaalaurtuq - He went to visit before she was at home.

tavvanilaurtinnasi qairqaujuq - She came just a little while ago before you people were here.

inulaurtinnanga sulī sallirmiilaurtuq - He was at Coral Harbour before I was born.

nassilalaurtinnatit sulī nassilaurtunga - I got a seal before you got one.

qailalaurtinnanga tavvaniilaurpit? - Were you here before I came?

aqaguulalaurtinnagu takuniartait - You will see her before tomorrow.

UNIT TWENTY-SIX

'Personal Pronouns, Reflexive Pronouns,
and adverbial morpheme of actuality,
-aluar(q)

INCIDENTALLY

itturnginna tuqunasulaurmat
tusaraluarpit? uvangaa?
uaaq! namiitillugu inna?
taunani qikirtaugaup ungatittiangani
qajariarturtillugu. imminut?
quviasunnigikkaluaramia! immini?
ililaaqai. taimannaugaluqai.
kipingugami ilaak nulianga
tuqulaurmat arqaani ungasittumiitillugu
qallunaani aanniarvimmiilirtillugu.
ammalu angunasugunnattiarunniirtuq
tappinngilirami ittururpallialiramilu.
uaaqallaaluk! aittaa!
inulirijimut ikajurtaugumannginnami?
ikajurtaugumajussaujuugaluq
kisianili inummariugami
ilirasurquurtuq tussiarvigillugu.
namiilirpa taima? taakkunaniittuq.
qajarianga kinamut pijauva?
uvattinnut. kuujjuarmunngartauniarpa?
naukkut? matumuuna timmisuukkut.
nakit tusaraluarpit? uumanngat.
sallunngikkaluarpa? sulijuugaluq.
aittaangugaluaq!

Did you actually hear that that old man
tried to kill himself? Did you say me?
My goodness! Where was he when it happen
Down there, just on the other side
of Qikirtaugaq(a small island)
travelling in his canoe. By himself?
Because he was actually unhappy with
himself, eh?
Yes, that's it perhaps. It was actually
like that perhaps (but unfortunate).
Because he was lonesome, that is, his
wife
died last year when she was far
away
in the hospital down south with the
whites.
And also he's no longer perfectly able
to hunt
because he doesn't see distances and
because he's more and more getting to
be an old man.
My, that's a big shock! Regrettable!
Because he didn't want to get help
from the area administrator?
He likely wanted to get help all right
but because he's a real Eskimo
he was probably ashamed to ask him.
So where is he now? He's with them.
Who got his canoe?
We did. Is he going to be taken down
to Churchill?
By way of what? By way of this airplane.
From where did you actually hear? From
this one.
Are you sure he isn't lying? He's act-
ually speaking the truth but it's
really regrettable!

UNIT TWENTY-SIX

'Personal Pronouns, Reflexive Pronouns,
and adverbial morpheme of actuality,
-aluar(q)

26.1. First- and Second-personal pronouns are inflected much in the same way as proper nouns (see 6.3.).

26.1.1. Tables of case inflexion for first- and second-personal pronouns:

Singular		Plural	
uvanga	- me	uvagut	- us
uvanga	- mine	uvagut	- ours
uvanni	- with me	uvattinni	- with us; at our place
uvannik	- me (as object); by myself.	uvattinnik	- us (as object); by ourselves.
uvannut	- to me; by agency of me	uvattinnut	- to us; to our place; by us
uvannit	- from me; than me	uvattinnit	- from us; from our place; than us
uvattut	- like me	uvattitut	- like us
uvakkut	- by way of me	uvattigut	- by way of us
ivvit	- you	ilissi	- you
ivvit	- yours	ilissi	- yours
ilinni	- with you	ilissinni	- with you; at your place
ilinnik	- you(as obj.); by yourself.	ilissinnik	- you(as obj.); by yourselves
ilinnut	- to you; by agency of you	ilissinnut	- to you; to your place; by you
ilinnit	- from you; than you	ilissinnit	- from you; from your place; than you
ilittut	- like you	ilissitut	- like you
ilikkut	- by way of you	ilissigut	- by way of you

26.1.2. Eskimo does not really have third-personal pronouns but makes do with demonstratives (see 6.2.). Case inflexion for two high-frequency demonstrative pronouns, una and taanna, which can serve for third-personal:

una	- this one (him, her, it)	ukua	- these ones (p. or t.)
uuma	- this one's	ukua	- these ones'
		ukunani	- with these ones
uumunga	- to this one; by this o.	ukununga	- to these ones; by these ones.
uuminga	- this one (as obj.)	ukuninga	- these ones (as objs.)
uumanngat	- from this one; than t.o.	ukunanngat	- from these ones; than t.o.
		ukunuuna	- by way of these ones.
uutunaq	- like this one	ukutitunaq	- like these ones
taanna	- that one (him, her, it)	taakkua	- those ones (p. or t.)
taassuma	- that one's	taakkua	- those ones'
taassumani	-with that one	taakkunani	- with those ones
taassumunga	-to that one, by t.o.	taakkununga	- to those ones, by t.o.
taassuminga	-that one (as obj.)	taakkuninga	- those ones (as objs.)
taassumanngat	- from t.o.; than t.o.	taakkunanngat	- from those ones; than t.o.
taassumuuna	- by way of that one	taakkunuuna	- by way of those ones
taassutunaq	- like that one	taakkutitunaq	- like those ones

UNIT TWENTY-SIX

'Personal Pronouns, Reflexive Pronouns,
and adverbial morpheme of actuality,
-aluar(q)

26.1.3. Examples of personal pronouns in context:

namili ilauniarpunga? - Who am I going to go with? uvanni. - with me.
Liuna ilinniippa? - Is Liuna with you?
piugusunngittuq uvannik - He doesn't like me.
kappiasunngittunga ilinnik - I'm not afraid of you.
uvannik kukutaartissijuq - He bought (gave) me a chocolate bar.
kia angirqautivaatit? - Who brought you home? uvannik. - I came by myself.
kia angirqautiniarpaanga? - Who's going to take me home. ilinnik. -
Take yourself home.
uvannit kiinaujartaartuq - He got money from me.
anginirsaujutit uvannit - You are bigger than me.
uvattut uqarunnattianngittuq - Like me, he doesn't talk very much.
tukiqanngittualuuvit? - Are you crazy or something? ilittut. - Like you.
qanurgingna Sinaapuumuurtuq? - How did he get to the Snafu?
uvakktut. - By way of me (I took him).
qanurli nassirsiumniarpit? - How are you going to go seal hunting though?
ilikktut. - with you (in your boat).
tuurtauniartutit! - You're gonna get a sock in the jaw!
kinamut? - By who? uvannut! - By me!
namunngaujurnguna titirqaq? - Who is this letter going to? uvannut - to me.
namununa qajariaq turaartuq? - Where's this canoe heading for?
uvannut. - for me (towards me).
naulli uluutikka? - Where are my saws? uvattinni. - at our place.
irrirali ilissinniippa? - Is my son at your place?
takunngittuq uvattinnik - He didn't see us.
qanuq pinna tigujaalusi? - How the hell did you manage to grab that thing
way up there? uvattinnik - By ourselves.
kinamik piqatigarniarpita? - Who are we going to go with?
ilissinnik. - Go by ourselves.
nakinuna pijanga? - Where did he get that thing? uvattinnit - from us.
amisuunirsaujut uvattinnit - They are more than we are.
nakinngaarqauva? - Where did he just come from? ilissinnit - from your place.
qanurli ikkua aivilimmiut uqallasuut? - How do those people from Repulse
Bay usually speak? uvattituurquurtuq - Probably like we do.
arviarmiulli uqallasuunngittut ilissitut - Those people from Eskimo
Point don't speak like you people.
qanurgingna tavvunngartuq? - How did he get here? uvattigut - We brought
him.
Aluruninna Kuummunngaunngarpa? - Can Alurut go to Kuuk?
ilissiguurunnartuq - He can go with you people (by your conveyance).
una uvattinnut ajjalauruk! - Take this to our place!
ilissinnuut? - Did you say to your place?
kinamununa qiatitauva? - Who made this kid cry?
ilissinnualuk! - You big bullies made him!
sugamiuna quviasunngilaq? - Why is he so sad? uvattinnuqai - Perhaps we
made him sad.

UNIT TWENTY-SIX

'Personal Pronouns, Reflexive Pronouns,
and adverbial morpheme of actuality,
-aluar(q)

26.2. As we have seen in 26.1.1. and 26.1.3., the accusative case forms of first- and second-personal pronouns can have a reflexive sense.

Examples:

kia angirqautivaatit? - who brought you home? uvannik - I myself.
qanuq pinna tigujaalusi? - How the hell did you manage to grab that thing
up there? uvattinnik - By our own means.
kia angirqautiniarpaanga? - Who's going to take me home? ilinnik - Go
home by yourself.

26.2.1. In the third person however, there is a special form for the reflexive sense. This reflexive form is inflected as follows:

Singular		Plural	
imminik	- himself	imminik	- themselves.
immini	- with himself (very low frequency)	immini	- with themselves.
imminut	- to himself; by himself	imminut	- to themselves; by themselves
imminik	- himself(as obj.)	imminik	- themselves(as objs.)
imminit	- from himself	imminit	- from themselves
immigut	- by way of himself	immigut	- by way of themselves
immitut	- like himself	immitut	- like themselves

26.2.2. Examples of reflexive pronouns in context:

kinamut qukirtauva? - Who shot him (who was he shot by)?

imminut - by himself (also could use imminik).

imminik pijanga - He got it himself.

imminik or imminut qukirtuq - He shot himself.

tunijaanga imminit - He gave it to me from his own things.

nakinnuna kiinaujartaartuq? - Where did he get the money from?

imminit - from himself (from his own supply).

kiamanna mirsurtanga? - Who sewed this? imminik - He sewed it himself.

aivajut immigut - They argue amongst themselves.

irninga immitut qukijuutigijuq - His son is as good a shot as himself.

panaqartuq immitut angitigijualuk - He has a knife equally big as himself.

26.3. The high-frequency adverbial morpheme, -aluar-(in word-medial position), and -aluaq(t)(in word-final position), indicates that the action of the initial verbal stem is "actual," "has happened," "has come about."

26.3.1. In word-medial position, -aluar- has three allomorphs: -aluar-, -galuar-, and -kkaluar-, which manifest themselves in the following morphological situations:

UNIT TWENTY-SIX

'Personal Pronouns, Reflexive Pronouns,
and adverbial morpheme of actuality,
-aluar(q)

a) If the preceding morpheme is uvular-final, use -aluar-:

nassirpit? - Did you get a seal? nassiraluartunga kisiani atausikulummik -
I got a seal all right but just a little one.
piqattartuq - He regularly got some. piqattaraluarpuq - He really did
regularly get some.
pitaqarpit? - Have you some? pitaqaraluarpit? - Do you actually have some?
qukiutitaarputit - You got a gun. qukiutitaaraluarputit - You got a gun
all right.
ullumi aullarniaraluarpit? - Are you actually going to leave today?
ippassaq tuttulaaluarpuqut - We actually did get some caribou yesterday.
nassirunnaraluartunga - I really am able to get a seal.
sanagunniiraluartunga - I'm actually not working any longer.
sinittiaraluarpit? - Did you actually sleep well?

b) If the preceding morpheme is vowel-final, use -galuar-:

pilaurpa? - Did he get any? pigaluarpuq - He really got some.
ilisuusiugaluarpuq - He really is the teacher.
niuvirvimmunngaaluarpuq - He actually did go to the store.
tiitutumagaluarpunga - I really do want a cup of tea.
imirtarqaualuartunga - But I did just get some water.

c) If the preceding morpheme is velar- or alveolar-final, use -kkaluar-:

kinguvarnianngittuq - He won't be late. kinguvarnianngikkaluarpit? -
But are you sure you won't be late?
Suusi tikittuq - Suusi arrived. tikikkaluarpa Suusi? - Did Susie actually
come?
malikkaluartangat? - Did they actually follow her?
ilinniarvimmiikkaluarpuq - He really is in the school-house.
pianikkaluarpa? - Did he actually finish?
piunngikkaluarpit? - You actually are bad?
taavungaaluk pisukkaluarpa? - Did he actually walk away out there?

26.3.2. When -aluar- is word-medial, it follows most other word-
medial morphemes, usually taking penultimate position before the
pronoun suffix. One exception to this is the adverbial morpheme, -i-,
which invariably follows -aluar-:

gainiaraluarivit? - Are you also really going to come?
aullaliraluarivuq - He is also leaving now all right.
piugigaluarivara - I also really like her.
piunngikkaluarivuq - It's also actually no good.

UNIT TWENTY-SIX

'Personal Pronouns, Reflexive Pronouns,
and adverbial morpheme of actuality,
-aluar(q)

26.3.3. In word-final position, -aluaq(t) is always preceded by the morpheme of identification, -u-, and thus the combined form of the two morphemes is invariably -ugaluaq(t). In this position, unlike the word-medial position, there is always implied a degree of limitation about the statement. Examples:

tusartuugaluaq kisiani sirlakuluk - He heard all right but only a little bit.

(tusaraluarpuq - he actually did hear.)

pijuugaluaq kisiani naammaginngittaminik - He got some all right but not what he wanted.

(pigaluarpuq - he actually got some.)

tikittuugaluaq kisiani takulaunngittakka - They actually did arrive but I didn't see them.

(tikikkalarpuq - He actually did arrive.)

malittuugaluaq kisiani sukaittukuluummata - They followed all right but there were so very slow.

(malikkalarput - they actually did follow.)

Even when the limiting remarks are not spoken, they are always understood:

piujuugaluaq - It really is fine (but unfortunately I don't have enough money.).

naalagumajungaugaluaq - I actually do want to listen (but he always starts getting mad and shouting at me).

tiitutumavit? - Do you want some tea? (then realizing that the other has to leave immediately, he says) ugaluaq--aullalirassili -- Of course-- but you are going off now.

ukiukkut tuttuqaqattartugugaluaq - We regularly have caribou in the winter all right (but right now we don't have any).

26.3.4. More general examples:

(Boy brings some valuable object into his mother which she hasn't seen before)

nanituinnaraluarpiuk? - Did you really just (do nothing but) find it?

tillinngikkalarpiuk? - Are you sure you didn't steal it?

tusaraluarpa? - Did she actually hear? (Because I'm wondering why she doesn't come.)

tusartuugaluaq kisianili sukaittualuugami - She heard all right but she's just awfully slow.

(When stuck as to what the next step in some job will be, someone says:)
qanuiliurniaraluarpita taima? - So--what are we actually going to do now?

(The boys started a fire in the shed and later told their parents about it. The parents ask them, with some disquiet:)
qamittiaraluarpisiuk? - Boy, I sure hope you kids put that out properly?

UNIT TWENTY-SIX

'Personal Pronouns, Reflexive Pronouns,
and adverbial morpheme of actuality,
-aluar(q)

26.3.4. (cont'd)

(Somebody's pestering him with a question and he's tired of listening to it, so, in order to shut the questioner up, he says:)

ii. tusaraluartagit! - Yes. I did hear you!

26.3.5. -aluartillugu and -nngikkaluartillugu are composite affixes in which -tillugu (see 25.2.1.) is reinforced by -aluar- and -nngik-kaluar-:

tikiliraluartillugu sikituunga siqumittuq - His skidoo broke down

just when he was actually on the point of coming in (which sort of dampened the pleasure of his arrival).

pigluartillunga piqujikkannirtuq - When I actually had got some, he told me to take more (and I was surprised at his generosity or his gullibility.)

kaakkaluartilluta niqitaartilaunngilaatigut - Even when we were actually hungry, he didn't give us any food.

piunngikkaluartillutit nalligivagit - I love you even when you actually
are bad.

angirqarsimannigikkaluartillusi qaiqattalaurtuq - Even when you people
were actually not at home, he came regularly.

nassirqanngikkaluartillugu angunasuqattarit! - Even when there aren't
any seals, keep up the hunting!

inuqanngikkaluartillugit itirtavut -- We went into them (entered them),
when there were actually no people there.

26.3.6. -aluar- can also be used as a qualifier of noun morphemes having a similar function to that of -mmarik- in a like position (see 21.5):

[illegible]

ajjinga - his picture; like-ness ajjigaluanga - his actual (real) likeness

ivvit pijaraluatin ukua? - Are these the ones you actually got?

tuttuttaraluasi taakkua? - Are those the deer you people actually killed?

mannali sanajaruluara - This though is the thing I actually made.

tusartaraluakka taakkua - Those are the ones that I actually heard.

UNIT TWENTY-SEVEN

CARIBOU ON COATS ISLAND

Paaliaq aullanngilatilli?

taqajualugamailaak. Appatuurjuaq.

Appatuurjuarmunngauniartun ukua?

ii. tuttuituriarturtut. sunauvva!

Aqiarunnarmunngauniarasugilaurtakka.

Appatuurjuarmunngaualaursimavit?

tuttuliarsimalluta Appatuurjuarmiilaursimajunga. I have been at Coats Island before when we were away deer hunting.

tuttulialuumman inna?

ilinguqattartuugaluaq

tuttulialuuqattalaursimajuq.

aullarsimallusi tauvani

qassinik sinittalaurpisi?

taissumani Appatuurjuarmi

tupirmi itirsimatilluta suuqaimma

unnuangummat tupartaugama nanualummut

ilaak niaqualua itirtittaalugimmagu.

kappiasukkaluarlunga qukiutiga

tavvattiangummat tigukaallattara

nallarsimatuinnarlunga tuavialuk

qukirasuttara. uaaq! pijaraluat?

aakka. uattiaru kisiani.

auilaak! kamissimanngillunga

'Morpheme of perfect present time, -sima-, Morpheme of indefinite past time, -laursima-, marker word and marker affix of reaffirmation, ilaak and -ilaak, expressions of surprise and understanding, sunauvva and suugaimma

You didn't leave though, Paaliaq?

(As I've repeated) Because I'm very tired. Coats Island.

Are these people going to go to Coats Island?

Yes. They're going to fetch caribou. So that's it!

I thought that they were going to go to Duke of York Bay.

Have you ever gone to Coats Island?

Has that one (the island) got a lot of caribou?

Yes, actually it regularly has (but I haven't been there for a long time). It has had regularly a lot of caribou.

When you people were away (on that trip) out there

how many sleeps (stops for sleep) did you make?

A long time ago at Coats Island

when we were already inside the tent -- no wonder,

it was late night--I was wakened by a big ferocious bear, --

I mean--he poked his big hairy head inside.

Even though I was really scared, I quickly

grabbed my gun because it was right there

and just lying on my back I tried to

shoot him in a big hurry. My! Did you actually get him?

No. Only later.

As I said, that was it! So without any boots on

UNIT TWENTY-SEVEN

'Morpheme of perfect present time, -sima-,
Morpheme of indefinite past time,
-laursima-, marker word and marker affix
of reaffirmation, ilaak and -ilaak,
expressions of surprise and understanding,
sunauvva and suuqaimma

qarlissimanngialullungaluunniit
malittaraluara pitainnaraluarlugu.
tuttuppisili? tuttuttialaurtugut.
pisimanngittut amisualuullutillu.
angirqarsimalirmigatta qilamikuluk
sunauvva nungusimalaurmata inunnut.
suuqaimma tuttutuqattalaunnginnamik,
akunialuk.
qilamikkut, akunikkut.

and even without any pants on--terrible
sight!--
I actually chased him and actually got
him at last.
Did you people get any caribou though?
We got enough caribou.
And those that weren't gotten were still
very many.
And when we were returned home again,
contrary to my expectation, they were
finished off in no time at all by the
people.
No wonder, they haven't regularly
eaten caribou in a long while.
Short duration of time. Long duration
of time.

27.1. The morpheme of perfect present time, -sima-, invariably follows
a verbal stem and indicates that the subject "is now in the state or
condition" represented by the stem.

27.1.1. Examples used intransitively:

angirqartuq	- he went home.	angirqars <u>sima</u> juq	- he is at home.
nurqartuq	- he stopped.	nurqars <u>sima</u> juq	- he is in a state of immobility.
qaivuq	- he came.	qais <u>sima</u> juq	- he is come.
		qais <u>sima</u> git	- Be here!
anigurtuq	- it has gone through; gone out; it's over; it's past.	anigurs <u>sima</u> juq	- It's now passed; now gone out through other side.
		haalatiinga anigurs <u>sima</u> juq	- His holiday is now over,
		illuup ataagut qimmiq anigurs <u>sima</u> juq	- the dog is now gone out on the other side of the house.
pisuttuq	- he walked.	pisuss <u>sima</u> juq	- He's now away walking.
iqalliartuq	- he went fishing.	iqalliars <u>sima</u> juq	- He's away fishing.
atigijuq	- he put on his shirt	atigis <u>sima</u> juq	- He has his shirt on.
niuvirvimmunngaujuq	- he went to the store.	niuvirvimmunngaus <u>sima</u> juq	- He is away at the store.
sanajuq	- he makes or fixes s.t.	sanas <u>sima</u> juq	- It's now made or fixed.

UNIT TWENTY-SEVEN

'Morpheme of perfect present time, -sima-,
 Morpheme of indefinite past time,
-laursima-, marker word and marker affix
 of reaffirmation, ilaak and -ilaak,
 expressions of surprise and understanding,
sunauvva and suugaimma

27.1.1. (cont'd)

nlaquagut qukirsimajuq
 qukiut qarjirsimajuq
 tuingagut kapursimanngittuq
 jjapanga ilullirsimangittuq
 ipuittuq taanna ilullirsimajuq
 ilanngarssimajuq

saunirmik sanassimajuq - It is made out
 of bone.
 It's been shot through the head.
 The gun is loaded.
 It's not been speared through the shoulder.
 His parka is not lined.
 The can has something in it (has contents).
 It is partly used (some of its content
 has been removed).

27.1.2. -sima- can also be followed by other time morphemes:

angirqarssimajuq - he is at home.

angirqarssimarqaujuq - He just now was
 at home.

angirqarssimaniartuq unnuk - He will be
 at home this evening.

angirqarssimalaurtuq - He was at home.

angirqarsimalirtuq - He is just recently
 returned home.

nurqarssimajuq - he is in a state
 of immobility.

nurqarssimalaursimanngittuq - He never
 has stayed still.

27.1.3. Sometimes -sima- can have both an active and a passive sense:

nirissimajuq

1) He has eaten (nirianittuq).

2) It has been eaten (nirqaujuq).

pissimajuq

1) He's gotten something.

2) It has been gotten.

and sometimes it can only have a passive sense:

sanassimajuq - It is made or fixed.

titirarssimajuq - It is written.

and sometimes even it can have two different time senses:

pisusssimajuq

1) He is away walking.

2) He has been out walking (perhaps now
 is sleeping).

27.1.4. It is sometimes used transitively, but at low frequency:

nirissimavaa - He's already eaten it (nirianippaa).

UNIT TWENTY-SEVEN

'Morpheme of perfect present time, -sima-,
Morpheme of indefinite past time,
-laursima-, marker word and marker affix
of reaffirmation, ilaak and -ilaak,
expressions of surprise and understanding,
sunauvva and suuqaimma

27.2. The morpheme of indefinite past time, -laursima-, indicating that the subject "has at some time in the past" (or with -nngit- "has never at any time") done what is represented by the verbal stem, manifests itself in the following morphological situations:

Salliq - Coral Harbour or
Southampton Island.

Sallirmi - at Coral Harbour.

Sallirmiilaursimavit? - Have you ever
been at Coral Harbour?

qallunaat - whites (in the south).
qallunaanunngaujuq - He went
south (to whites).

qallunaanunngaulaursimajugut - We have
gone down south (to the whites) before.
qallunaaniilaursimajunga - I have been
in the white man's land before.
arqaani Sallirmiilaursimajunga - Yes,
I was at Coral Harbour last year.

nannuttuq - He shot a polar bear.

irnirauna nannulaursimajuq - My son
here shot a polar bear before.

mattaq - whale blubber (between
thin outer skin and thick inner)
mattaarturtuq - He eats
whale blubber.

mattaartulaursimavisi? - Have you
people ever eaten whale blubber before?

aivvattuq - He shot a walrus.

Taami aivvalaursimanngittuq - Tommy
has never shot a walrus before.

ilinniartuq - He attends school.

ilinnialaursimanngittunga - I have
never attended school before.

27.3. ilaak (sentence-medial and alone) and -ilaak (word-terminal) are markers of reaffirmation. The former usually implies a clarification or correction or adjustment of a previous statement which would be similar to English phrases such as "I mean," "I should have said," "that is," etc. The latter is a simple affirmation or reaffirmation of a view or position which perhaps can be expressed in various ways in English. It usually has however some accompanying tone of indignation or impatience especially when the view or position is opposed either implicitly or explicitly.

27.3.1. Examples with ilaak:

kasutturluni itirluni ilaak ittuarluni uqautimmaanga - He knocked on the
door and came in -- I mean-- "looked in," and spoke to me.

takurqaujara ilaak ullaaq takulaurtara - I just saw him a little while ago --
I mean -- I saw him this morning.

qanuinnamiinna anikaallammat ilaak quviasugunniisikaallammat aanniaramia?
ilaak qaujimannginnama - What was wrong with him when he rushed out like
that--that is--he was suddenly no longer happy, maybe he was sick, eh? --
but, of course-- I don't know.

UNIT TWENTY-SEVEN

'Morpheme of perfect present time, -sima-,
 Morpheme of indefinite past time,
-laursima-, Marker word and Marker Affix
 of Reaffirmation, ilaak and -ilaak,
 Expressions of Surprise and Understanding,
sunauvva and suuqaimma

27.3.2. Examples with -ilaak:

uvangaunngittuq - It wasn't me.

qanukiaq? - I wonder how?

Ivaluarjuk nauk? - Where's
 Ivaluarjuk?

tiitutumanginnavilli? - You
 don't want any tea, eh?

uqausissaqannginnavilli? - You
 don't have anything to talk about,
 eh?

naliak? - which one?

tikittut - They arrived.

piunngitijjaanngittara! -
 I'm not gonna hurt it!

kia nurqartinniarpaanga? -
 Who's gonna stop me?

ivvinilaak! - It certainly was you (and
 and you know it)!

qanukiangilaak! - That's a good question
 --I don't know any better than you!

tavvailaak! - Right here (stupid)!

tiitutumajungailaak - You know very well
 that I want some tea.

uqausissaqannginnamailaak! - No, I don't
 have anything to say and you know it!

unailaak! - This one, for goodness sake!
 (It is so this one!)

ilaangilaak! - Yes, of course! (I know
 about that already!)

piunngitinniartainilaak! - You damn well
 are so gonna hurt it!

uvangailaak! -
 Me--that's who!

27.4. Sunauvva! is an expression of surprise, surprise at realization of
 some truth or other. It always implies that what is found to be the case
 in any given situation is contrary to the speaker's expectations. Examples:

sunauvvaukua sitamatuinnait naammangittut! - Damn it! There's only four
 of these here - not enough!
 (and I thought there was more)

sunauvva ivvit! - Oh! It's you (and I thought it was someone else).

sunauvva mamangittualuit paunngait! - (On biting into one) Gee! These
 apples taste awful!

sunauvvali sallujuviniq! - So! He was telling me a lie after all (when
 I thought he'd been telling me the truth)!

sunauvvailaak qarjirsimajuvinig - (After accidentally shooting himself
 in the hand) That was stupid of me! I should have known it was loaded!

27.5. Suuqaimma is an expression of understanding or sympathy. Examples:

(After someone has made a mistake)

suuqaimmali qaujilaunnginnavit - But after all! You didn't know about it.

kaattualugama! - I'm very hungry! suuqaimma akuni nirilaunnginnavit -
 I'm not surprised--you haven't eaten for a long time.

suuqaimma qallunaaq - No wonder, you're a white man.

anaanak! aggaijartualugama! - Mother! My hands are freezing!

suuqaimmailaak ukiuraalummat pualussimanginnavit - No wonder, silly!

Here it is the middle of winter and you have no mitts on!

UNIT TWENTY-EIGHT

KUKIK--THE LAME BOY

sujurnginna Kukik?
 tusiatturnginna, tusiattutuinnaq?
 qanuıjjutituanga? aamai.
 aannıartuviniugami aannıamuqai
 niunga piungunniirtitaulaurtuq.
 taimannaurquurtuq. kisanili
 annuraangit piunngittualutuinnaıt.
 sukkukuluurquurturnginna.
 sukku. sukkutuinnaq. ıliarjuk.
 ıliarjuugami kamagıjaunngıtuınnartuq.
 ııngurquurtuq. taannatuaq?
 tavvalı qailırquurtuq? nauk?
 takanani umıanngarturtuq ıpullugu.
 namukanna turaartuq?
 nutarqanut kanajursıurtunut.
 Itıgammaaq. Patıq. Qavavauq.
 Maakusi. Taami. Taanılı. Sıtiıvaluunniıt. Maakusi. Tommy. And Danny, and
 taakkuatuaıt? takkuu! Kukiup
 sıqırtaalugımmagıt ırsınarasukkami.
 taimailıjuq unarmıgamiuk.
 takkuulli! ıpuutiminut
 ımaanut ajagasuttaalungıt!
 nutarqat qımasıjualuulirtut.
 qanuınnami una? ılaak --

'Adverbial and Adjectival Morphemes of
 exclusion, -tuınnar- and -tuınnaq(-tuınnar-)
 Adverbial morpheme of probability, -rquur-
 and adjectival affix of uniqueness, -tuaq-

What's wrong with that (unseen) Kukik?
 He's lame(that one). Merely lame?
 Is that his sole trouble? I don't know.
 Because he was formerly sick, his leg
 was made bad due to the sickness.
 It's probably like that. The only thing
 is though that
 his clothes are always in a very bad state
 He's probably a poor little pauper (that o
 pauper. only a pauper. orphan.
 Because he's an orphan, he's just
 merely looked after.
 Yes, probably. Is that the only (unique)
 one?
 But here, he's coming now I think! Where?
 Down there, riding in a skiff, rowing it.
 Where's he heading for?
 For the kids who are hunting sea scorpions
 Itıgammaaq. Patıq. Qavavauq. (Kids'
 names)
 even Stephen.
 Are they the only ones? Look! Kukik is
 splashing them like hell--trying to be
 fearsome.
 He's making like that because he thinks
 he can get away with it.
 Look now though! He's trying to give
 them a big push into the water with his
 oar!
 The kids are now starting to run madly
 away.
 What's wrong with this guy? Well,
 it's like this--

UNIT TWENTY-EIGHT

'Adverbial and Adjectival Morphemes of exclusion, -tuinnar- and -tuinnaq(-tuinnait), Adverbial morpheme of probability, -rquur-, and adjectival affix of uniqueness, -tuaq(t)

taakkunungaruluit	he's regularly nothing but an object
qanungasartautuinnaqattartuqai.	of persecution for those miserable little pests, perhaps.
tapasuttualutuinnarmata.	Because they're always teasing somebody to distraction.
takanunngaussimmimmat qaijualuulirivut!	Now that he's gone back down (out to the boat) again, they're also racing back this way!
Kukialuk! Kukialuk! Kukialuk!	(Children's taunts) Kukik, the monster!
Kukimmut milursijualuit!	Kukik, the monster! Kukik, the monster!
inutuangugami suqutiginasunngituinnartangit.	They're pelting rocks at Kukik!
inutuangugami suqutiginasunngituinnartangit.	Because he's alone, he's merely trying not pay any attention to them.
taimannatuinnaq. taimannatuuaq.	Merely like that. That's the only (unique) way.
aanniralarualluulluqai? kannali	Just at the time when he's actually hurt perhaps?
aannirquunngittuq.	He's probably not hurt though, that one down there.
isumangiqai kisiania?	The only thing though, eh?, perhaps his feelings?

28.1. The adverbial and adjectival morphemes of exclusion, -tuinnar- in word-medial position and -tuinnaq(-tuinnait) in word-final position, are high-frequency and have both a "relative" and an "absolute" sense, that is, it can be understood that the subject of a given word is following the action of the verbal stem to the "temporary" exclusion of other actions, or that he is following the action of the verbal stem to the "almost complete" exclusion of other actions. It is usually indifferent as to which variant, word-medial or word-final, is used.

28.1.1. They are manifested in the following morphological contexts:

nassirsilut <u>tuinnartuq</u>	Sense 1: He's merely seal hunting (not doing anything else; not hunting walrus or ducks).
nassirsilurt <u>tuinnaq</u> (same)	Sense 2: He's exclusively hunting seals.
sinitu <u>innartuq</u>	Sense 1: He's just sleeping (not away, etc.).
sinitu <u>tuinnaq</u> (same)	Sense 2: He sleeps all the time (sinituinnasuuq).
piujualu <u>tuinnartuq</u>	Sense 1: She's merely very nice (very nice but can't cook or sew).
piujualu <u>tuinnaq</u> (same)	Sense 2: She's always very nice.

UNIT TWENTY-EIGHT

'Adverbial and Adjectival Morphemes of exclusion, -tuinnar- and -tuinnaq(-tuinna)
 Adverbial morpheme of probability, -rquur-
 and adjectival affix of uniqueness, -tuaq(-)

28.1.1. (Cont'd)

qaituinnarit!

Sense 1: Just come! (Stop hedging or talking, and come!)

Sense 2: Come all the time (come a lot)!

In this second sense, one might also use it in combination with -qattar-, morpheme of repetition:

qaiqattatuinnarit!

Just regularly come! (Feel free to come regularly, often, etc.)

28.1.2. Examples of morphemes preceding -tuinnar- or -tuinnaq-:illumiituinnartuq

He's merely in the house; he's always in the house.

ilisuusituinnartuq

She's merely the teacher; she's always the teacher.

klinaujaqarumattuinnartunga

I merely want to have some money; my exclusive preoccupation is to have money.
 It merely has water in it; it always has water in it (imaqainnartuq).

imaqattuinnartuq

Have you only finished eating?

nirianittuinnarpit?

It merely has no water; it's always out of water; it lacks only water.

imaqanngittuinnartuq

Feel free to eat regularly!

niriqattattuinnarit!

Let me just understand clearly now!; I hope I can always understand clearly!

tukisittiattuinnarlanga!

sunamik tunilagit? - What shall I give you? sunaruluttuinnarmik - Any lousy little thing!

28.1.3. Examples of morphemes following -tuinnar-:

sinituinnasuut

Habitual sleepers.

sunatuinnarlii?

Did you say anything at all though?

kinamik? - Who? kinatuinnarmik

Anyone.

nirituinnagattartuq

He regularly does nothing but eat.

sunaruluttuinnarngai?

Any old thing, okay?

qaituinnarqaujuq

He just now came, that's all.

qaituinnalirit!

Just get on your way over here!

nanituinnaraluarpiuk?

Did you actually merely find it?

28.1.4. -tuinnaq is also used adjectivally:nassikuluttuinnaq

Merely a little jar seal (not some other kind.).

taakkuattuinnait

Merely them (not someone else.).

kikiattuinnaq

Only a nail (not a spike or screw, etc.).

UNIT TWENTY-EIGHT

'Adverbial and Adjectival Morphemes of exclusion, -tuinnar- and -tuinnaq(-tuinnait), Adverbial morpheme of probability, -rquur-, and adjectival affix of uniqueness, -tuaq(t)

28.1.4. (Cont'd)

anginirsatuinnaq
pittiularulutuinnaq

Merely bigger (not harder, smoother, etc.).
Merely a lousy little sea pigeon (not a seal or squareflipper).

uvagutuinnaq
uvangarulutuinnaq
niaqutuinnaq

Just us.
Juse me (no one of any importance).
Just a head or skull (not a full body or skeleton).

saunituinnait
illutuinnarmik asiujivunga
saatuinnanga
saniagutuinnaq

Nothing but bones.
I lost just one of the pair (mitts, boots).
Merely its front.

nuvutuinnanganik takujunga

Around the side or by way of the side only (not head on, not hitting it).
I saw only the tip of it.

28.1.5. Indefinite pronouns are also formed by the addition of -tuinnaq (-tuinnait) to interrogative pronouns. Examples:

kina?	- who?	kinatuinnaq	- anybody; anyone.
suna?	- what?	sunatuinnait	- anything (pl.).
qanuq?	- how? in what manner?	qanutuinnaq	- any way; in any manner.
naliak?	- which one? (of a certain number)	naliatuinnaq	- anyone of them.
nami?	- Where?	namituinnaq	- Anywhere.
namut?	- to where?	namutuinnaq	- to anywhere.
nakit?	- from where?	nakituinnaq	- from anywhere.
nalianni?	- in which one (of a certain number)?	naliannituinnaq	- in anyone of them.

With examples:

sunamik pigumavit? - What do you want? sunatuinnar mingilaak! - Just anything at all!
qanuq piniarpiuk? - How will you do it? qanutuinnaq - Just any way at all
naliannik pigit? - Take which one? uuminga--aakka--naliatuinnaq--
This one--no--anyone of them.
namili? namituinnaq? - Where though? Anywhere? namituinnaunngittuq, tavvani -
Not just anywhere, here.
namulli ililagu? - Where shall I put it? namutuinnaq - O, just anywhere.
taakkuaraaluit nakit pilaarpigit? - Where did you get all those inviting things? nakituinnaq - from here, there, and everywhere.

UNIT TWENTY-EIGHT

'Adverbial and Adjectival Morphemes of exclusion, -tuinnar- and -tuinnaq(-tuinna
Adverbial morpheme of probability, -rquur
and adjectival affix of uniqueness, -tuag

28.2. The adverbial morpheme, -rquur-, is word-medial although frequently in penultimate position before the pronoun suffix. Some morphemes, such as -aluar-, -nngit-, and -i-, morpheme of inclusion, however, invariably follow it. Its invariable allomorph is -rquur- and is roughly equivalent in meaning to our "probably" or our qualifying phrase "...I think." It manifests itself in the following morphological situations:

piniarquurpit?

Are you probably going to get some?
(Do you think you will...?)

piqattarniarquurtunga
tukisittiarquurtuq

I think I will be regularly getting some.
He probably understands clearly
(I think he does...)

tukisittiarquunngittuq
tukisittiarquunngikkaluarpuq

I don't think he understands clearly.
I actually don't think he understands
clearly.

qainiarquurtut
qainiarquurivut

I think they will come.
I think they will also come.

iingurquurtuq
aakkaurquurtuq

I think so (probably yes).
I don't think so (probably not).

sometimes even: quurtuq

Probably.

28.3. The adjectival affix -tuag(t) is strictly limited to the meaning that the noun or pronoun to which it is affixed is the "only," the "unique," the "sole," etc. Its use, therefore, is sharply distinguished from -tuinnaq when used adjectivally. Examples:

tusiattututuag - the only lame one.
inututuag - a lone person.

tusiattututuinnaq - a merely lame one.
inututuinnaq - a mere person (an
Indian, not a chief).

pijuttuat - the only ones who
got anything.

pijuttuinnait - the ones who merely
got s.t.; the ones who exclusively g

panitutuag - the sole or unique
daughter.

panitutuinnaq - a mere daughter.

atausituangummat - it's the only
one.

atausituuinnauvuq - it's merely one.

irnituarigakku - he's my only son.

irnituinnarigakku - he's just my son
(not my husband, etc.).

taakkuatuat? - Is that all (are they
the only ones)?

taakkuatuuinnait? Only them (not the
others)?

nassit inuujjutituuarigattigit -
Seals are our sole means of support.

inuujjutituinnarigattigit - They are
always our means of support.

sanajatuara - the only one I made.

sanajatuinnara - merely the one I made.

inutuarsiut - thing for a lone
person(single-seater vehicle;
single bed; individual dinners).

inutuinnarsiut - things for a mere
person(economy or staple goods; work
clothes; bread and baloney).

UNIT TWENTY-NINE

HOUSE ON THE BEACH--SERGEANT
PEPPER'S LONELY HEARTS CLUB

'Morpheme of Disparagement or Disgust,
-rulu- and -ruluk, Morpheme of Simi-
larity, -ujaar-, and Adjectival Affix
-viniq

Aarurusiiq! pattagiarturit
illurulummut!
aakka! taqasimajualugama!
iqiasukkaruluk innaujaarsiinnasuuq!
ii qainialirpunga
ninnganngirulugit!
Uppik qaiquguk nappartavinirnik
piqulugu! Uppiik! akuttigit!
Uppiik! qimmiujaartutit
nujaalunmut!
suurluuna nujaqanngitturuluk!
nujatit qimmivinirmut mirquujaartut!
nipaillutit akutuinnalikkit
pattaruluit! Uukkualuruluk
saalassalualirmat angirqasivunga!
Aarurusiiq! kappiagittailiguk
inuviniiq makikkaluarpat aliananngitturuluk!
nappartat qamikkit! Ukkuuq!
ikittualuuvugut! qamisaaruk!
irmivvivinirmut imaitusaarit!
mararulummut qamigiarli!
taimali angirqasaalirta
ikualajuviniiq qaujijaunnginningani!

Aarurusiiq! Get off your behind and
get down to that ramshackle dump of
ours to play cards!
No! I'm far too exhausted for that!
Lazy little runt! Always trying to
act like an adult.
Okay, I'm coming--
Don't be a fink and get your shirt in
a knot!
Tell Uppik to come and tell him to
bring some old
candle stubs! Uppik! Shuffle those cards!
Uppik! You look like a dog
with that wild hair of yours!
This guy looks as if he was a little
hairless rat!
Your hair looks like the mangy fur
off an old dead dog!
Shut your trap and just get dealing
those greasy little cards! This lousy
little Uukkualuk
is too lucky so I'm going home!
Aarurusiiq--Even if a dead body gets up
out of his grave,
don't be afraid of him because
it's nothing to get the shivers over!
Ukku! Put out the candles!
Blazes! We're on fire! Put it out, quick!
Hurry up and get some water with that
old wash basin!
Try and put it out with some of that
dirty old mud!
So let's get home quick
before our erstwhile fire gets to
be known!

UNIT TWENTY-NINE

'Morpheme of Disparagement or Disgust,
-rulu- and -ruluk, Morpheme of Simi-
 larity, -ujaar-, and Adjectival Affix
-viniq

29.1. The word-medial -rulu- and the word-final -ruluk are two variants of the morpheme of disparagement and disgust or of mock disparagement and disgust and are of high-frequency usage in familiar speech and raillery or badinage. It is manifested in the following morphological situations:

29.1.1. Examples within the sentence-word:

qainngirulugit!

Don't you dare come, you little brat!
 Speak up and confess your nasty little
 story!

uqarulugit!

(You don't want to do something, but he persists in doing it,
 so you get annoyed--)

atii! ajurulugit!

Go ahead! I hope you get stuck and
 break your neck!

amaarululauruk tuuq!

I wish you'd carry that little so-and-so
 on your back (so he'll stop whining)!

qimattaurululaurli!

Let's leave this little nuisance behind!

(Child picks up some dirty junk and parent wants it to throw it away)

igirulutuinnakkit!

Throw that dirty stuff away!

tuavirululaurissi!

Please hurry up, you slow-pokes!

taannaruluk igirulullagu!

Let me chuck out that beat-up old thing!

29.1.2. Examples as word-final suffix:

Taamiruluk!

That little jerk, Tommy!

unaruluk

This little pest, here.

illuruluk

Ramshackle dwelling

nutararuluk

Whiny little kid

qimmiruluit

Mangy little mutts

taannakallaruluk!

That stupid little fatso!

unaaluruluk!

This contemptible monster!

29.1.3. It can also be followed by other suffixes:

kamirulukkak piunngitturuluuk
 qukiutiruluit aturumanngittara

My beat-up old shoes are no damn good.
 I don't want to use that rusty old gun
 of yours.

ajurnarmat inuruluugama

It can't be helped because I'm an no-good
 Eskimo.

ajurtuq qallunaaruluugami

He can't do it because he's a useless
 whiny little white-man.

naukkut maunngarpa? - How did he get here?

umianngarulukkut - By way of that beat-up little row-boat.

summalli taimailivisi? - What's wrong though, why are you doing it like that?

isumatarulutta taimailiqummaatigut - Because our stupid little boss told us
 to do it like that.

hiiruluuk? - So that's the miserable state of affairs, is it?

iirulutuinnaq - Yeah! that's always the way.

UNIT TWENTY-NINE

'Morpheme of Disparagement or Disgust, -rulu- and -ruluk, Morpheme of Similarity, -ujaar-, and Adjectival Affix -viniq

29.2. The morpheme of similarity, -ujaar-, invariably follows a noun or pronoun and indicates that the subject is said to be "like" or "similar to" the initial noun or pronoun. It has three allomorphs: -ujaar-, -ngujaar-, and (t)iujaar-. These are manifested in the following morphological situations:

a) When the preceding noun or pronoun morpheme is single-vowel-final, use -ujaar-:

<u>siku</u>	- ice.	<u>sikuujaartuq</u>	- it is like ice.
<u>inuk</u>	- person; Eskimo.	<u>inuujaartuq</u>	- it is like a person; Eskimo.
<u>nukik</u>	- sinew.	<u>nukiujaartuq</u>	- it is like sinew.
<u>saala</u>	- loser.	<u>saalaujaartuq</u>	- he looks like a loser; one who is beaten.
<u>qimmiq</u>	- dog.	<u>qimmiujaartut</u>	- they look like dogs.
<u>siuraq</u>	- sand.	<u>siuraujaartuq</u>	- sugar(that which looks like sand).
<u>isumataq</u>	- boss.	<u>isumataujaartuq</u>	- he's like a boss (acts like a boss).

b) When the preceding noun or pronoun morpheme is long-vowel-final or double-vowel-final, use -ngujaar-:

<u>timmiaq</u>	- bird.	<u>timmiangujaartuq</u>	- it looks like a bird.
<u>taakkua</u>	- those ones.	<u>taakkuangujaartut</u>	- it looks like those ones.
<u>Sikuliaq</u>	- person's name.	<u>Sikuliangujaartuq</u>	- It looks like Sikuliaq.
<u>kuuk</u>	- river.	<u>kuungujaartuq</u>	- it looks like a river.
<u>Maak</u>	- Mark.	<u>Maangujaartuq</u>	- it looks like Mark.

c) When the preceding noun or pronoun morpheme is alveolar-final in its singular form, use (t)iujaar-:

<u>qukiut</u>	- gun.	<u>qukiutiujaartuq</u>	- it's like a gun.
<u>nunakkuurut</u>	- car; truck.	<u>nunakkuurutiujaartuq</u>	- it's like a car; truck.
<u>naalaut</u>	- radio.	<u>naalautiujaartuq</u>	- it's like a radio.

29.3. The adjectival affix, -viniq, is roughly equivalent in meaning to our adjectival clauses beginning "that which was" or "used to be", "he who was" or "used to be," etc. It manifests itself in the following morphological contexts:

UNIT TWENTY-NINE

'Morpheme of Disparagement or Disgust, -rulu- and -ruluk, Morpheme of Similarity, -ujaar-, and Adjectival Affix -viniq

29.3. (Cont'd)

umiaq - boat
illu - house
uqausiq - word

ilirqusiq - custom
nassiaq - yearling jar seal
tupalisaartuq - He who just now
woke up.
tavvaniittuq - One who is here.

umiaviniq - old wrecked ship.
illuviniq - remains of a house.
uqausiviniq - anachronish; word no
longer used.
ilirqusivinit - old outdated customs.
nassiaiviniq - yearling jar sealskin.
tupalisaartuviniq - person groggy
from sleep.
tavvaniittuvinit - those who used to
be here (but are no longer).

29.3.1. It can also be followed by other suffixes:

atigivinira tigulaurtanga
kamiyiniikkik igilaurtaakkak

sunavinirnguna?
quklutiivinirmut qijuttaujaartuq
tiivininukua?
(tiirlukkuitt)
atigiviniraluara taanna
ukluq pirlikasattuviniugatta

ajunngittuvinirnginna

he grabbed those rags that used to be
my shirt.
I threw out what was left of that old
pair of boots of yours.
What was this (unrecognizable)?
It looks like the butt from an old gun.
Is this used tea-leaves here?

That actually is my old shirt, that.
We were the ones who nearly died of
starvation last winter.
He is one who was able, that one.

UNIT THIRTY

'Adjectives, Adverbs, and Note on
Hierarchy of Position Within Sentence-
Word

30.1. The grammar of any given language is always a clue to the way in which a given group of people, linguistically related, look out upon the world. The interworkings between experienced phenomena and experiencing psyche of a given individual or group of individuals as expressed in language will vary in accordance with the nature and quality of those experiences and experiencers. Each group has its way of looking at things, sa découpage de la réalité, to use a famous phrase, and the view of one group never completely coincides with the view of another. These commonplaces are well known to anyone who has tried to learn a language other than his native one or to anyone who has tried to translate matter from one language to another. Grammatical descriptions, terminologies, and categories, therefore, cannot be totally accurate because they are handling the unique forms and rhythms of one particular outlook with the "yardsticks" of another and this is always a cause of some distortion. In order to see as another group sees, ideally speaking, we have to be inside at the same vantage point that they are, conditioned by the same history and environment that they are, motivated by the same life-aims as they are. When one visits an igloo, does one find the passage-way suffocating, constricting, messy, or the entrance into the main room embarrassing, uninviting or dark and confusing? When one looks out through the chink in the wall of an igloo, is one hoping that the storm is passing or continuing, with what anticipations of the remainder of the journey or with what knowledge of the signs he has gained from the snow-drifts or the sky is his mind filled and occupied with? Understanding comes slowly and painfully.

Adverbs are formed in a variety of ways.

30.1.1. Adverbs of quality can be formed

a) by the addition of adjectives in the accusative case (See 13.1.):

sukaittuq	- she is slow	<u>sukaittumik</u> ullartuq	- she runs slowly
uqumaittuq	- it is heavy	<u>uqumaittumik</u> sinittuq	- he sleeps soundly; heavily
tukiqanngittuq	- he is foolish	<u>tukiqanngittumik</u> isumajuq	- he thinks foolishly
nipikittuq	- it makes little sound	<u>nipikittumik</u> uqartuq	- he speaks softly (with a soft voice)
angijuq	- it is big	<u>angijumik</u> panini nalligivaa	- he loves his daughter greatly (a lot)

b) by morphemes infixed to a sentence-word:

issivajuq	- he sits down	issivallartuq	- he sits down heavily
tusartuq	- he hears	tusarsaraittuq	- he hears easily (sharp ears)
uqartuq	- he speaks	uqakaallattuq	- he speaks suddenly; sharply.
nirijuq	- he eats	niriqattartuq	- he eats regularly

UNIT THIRTY

'Adjectives, Adverbs, and Note on
Hierarchy of Position Within Sentence-
Word30.1.2. Adverbs of time are either

a) unique syntactical units

takulaurtara ippassaq
qailaurtuq ippassaani
aullarquurtuq. ullaag
unnuk tarqijariarniarpit?
unnuaq angirqaulaurtut

uattiaq qairqaujuq
uattiaru qainiartunga
arqaagu tikilaartut
aqagu aullarniaraluartugut
qaujmaniartussauvit ullumi?
arqaani tiriganialaunngittunga

or

b) formed by the addition of locative case suffixes to nouns and pronouns
(see 2.1. and 2.2.):

pinasuarusiulaartuq - next week; the
week that will be
tarqiulaurtuq - last month; the
month that was
tainna - that one not present;
that time gone by

ua - one

tia - ten

saatati - Saturday

viivuari - February

I saw her yesterday
He came several days ago
He went away I think this morning
Are you going to go to the movies tonight?
They came home in the small hours of
the night
She just now came a little while ago
I will come in a moment or two
They will arrive next year
We are actually going to leave tomorrow
Will you likely know about it today?
I didn't catch any foxes last year

pinasuarusiulaartumi qailaartuq - He
will come next week
tarqiulaurtumi tuqulaurtuq - He died
last month
taissumani aulajivunga tuttumik tuqu-
gunnanngittumik - A long time ago I
recall a caribou that couldn't die.
uami (uamuarpat, uamuartillugu) qai-
niarpit? - Are you going to come at one?
tiami sinigiartulaurtuq - He went to
bed at ten.
saatatimi sanajariaqarniannginnama -
I won't have to work on Saturday.
viivuarimi tuttuliaartugut We
will go caribou hunting in February.

30.1.3. Adverbs of place are formed by the addition of locative case
suffixes to nouns or pronouns (See 2.1. and 2.2.):

tavva - here

qanigijaa - that which is close

qulaa - its above; upstairs

ataa - its underneath

tavvani nurqarsimalaurit! - Please
stay immobile right here!
uuma qanigijaani sananiartunga - I
will work close to this one.
illuup qulaani pinnguurtut - They
are playing upstairs in the house.
umiap ataani ijirtuq - He hid underneath
the boat.

UNIT THIRTY

'Adjectives, Adverbs, and Note on
Hierarchy of Position Within Sentence-
Word

30.1.3. (Cont'd)

Salliq - Coral Harbour

manirqaq

sila

uvagut

tussiarvik

Sallirmi nunaqainnartuq - He always
lives at Coral Harbour.manirqami sinituinnalaurtugut - We
merely slept on the ground.silami pinnguariatulaurit! - Go and
play outside!uvattinni takuniartait - You will see
her at our place.tussiarvimmi sanajuq - He's working
in the church.30.1.4. Adverbs of direction are formed by the addition of terminative
case suffixes to nouns and pronouns (see 4.1.1. and 4.1.2.):tunjara Maalimut
ungasittumut ingirqajuq
taakkununga turaartuq
quvisijualuk taunungaaluk
ununga katattara
qummut turaartittanga
sanimut ingirqatittanga

sivumut pisuttuq

I gave it to Molly.
He travelled to a distant place.
He headed towards those people.
It's pouring rapidly away down there.
I dropped it down there.
He directed it upwards.
He sent it off (made it travel) to the
side.
He walks forward.30.1.5. Adverbs of condition are formed by the addition of terminative
case suffixes to nouns and pronouns:qassinut kiinaujarnut niuvirajar-
piuk?
angirajartara tallimanut iqalunnut
qallutitut qulinnut
atausiq naammattuq
piujualuk nutararmut
innarmulli mikiluartuq

For how much money would you buy it?

I would agree to it for five fish.
One is enough for ten gallons.That is a very good thing for a child
but it is too small for an adult.30.1.6. Adverbs of comparison are formed by the addition of aequalis
case suffixes to nouns and pronouns:inuttut tukiqartutut pinasugit!
ittutut pisuttuq
taakkutitunaq pigunnaangimmijuq
mirsujuujutitut ajunngilaangu-
jutitut mirsuqattartuqTry to act like a sensible person!
He walks like an old man.
Like them, he is also unable to get any.
She regularly sews like expert seam-
stresses of the rarest ability.

UNIT THIRTY

'Adjectives, Adverbs, and Note on
Hierarchy of Position Within Sentence-
Word

30.1.7. Adverbs of ways and means are formed by the addition of vialis case suffixes to nouns and pronouns:

tasirtigut amisutigut sikuqartutigut ingirqalaurtuq - He travelled through many ice-covered lakes.

tappakkunuuna kingaaluttigut qailaurtuq - He came through those big hills up there in the distance.

titirqarnguna naukkut qailaurpa? - How did this letter come?
timmisuukkut - By airplane.

tavvuuna qaiguviit ajunnginnirsauniartutit - If you come through here, you will be more able (less hindered).

saniagut ullartuq - he ran along the side.

naukkut taakkunungauniarpa? - How is he going to go to them?
ilikkut - Through you (by way of you).

30.2. Adjectives also come in a variety of forms.

30.2.1. There is the common sentence-word form of the adjective:

silittuq	- it is wide.	inuk silittuq	- a thick-set stout person (inukallaq).
takijuq	- it is long; tall.	qamutiik takijuuk	- a long sled.
aupaluttuq	- it is red.	paunngaq aupaluttuq	- a red fruit.
akikittuq	- it is cheap.	qarjut akikittut	- cheap ammunition.
mamartuq	- it is good to taste, smell, feel.	niqi mamartuq	- delicious food.
itijuq	- it is deep.	tasiq itijuq	- a deep lake.
quviasuttut	- they are happy.	nutarqat quviasuttut	- happy children.

30.2.2. There are also simple bonus nouns in Eskimo which we must translate as noun plus adjective in order to approximate meanings:

ningiuq	- old woman	ittuq	- old man
nassiaq	- yearling jar seal	nukatugaq	- yearling caribou
isuartujuq	- lead dog	timirti	- bull walrus
panniq	- bull caribou	tiggak	- bull jar seal
nuniq	- cow jar seal	nilak	- fresh-water ice

30.2.3. Some adjectives are also formed by morphemes infixed to a sentence-word:

pikuk	- spine at shoulder-blade	pikulluttuq	- He has a malformed spine at shoulder-blade (hunch-back)
kiinak	- face	kiinattiarittuq	- She has a beautiful face.

UNIT THIRTY

'Adjectives, Adverbs, and Note on
Hierarchy of Position Within Sentence-
Word

30.2.3. (Cont'd)

siut	- ear	siutikittuq	- He has small ears.
iji	- eye	ijirqurtujuq	- He has big eyes.

30.2.4. Some adjectives are also formed by morphemes suffixed to a noun:

Paulusi	- Paul	Paulusikallaq	- stout Paul.
Taami	- Tommy	Taamiruluk	- stupid little Tommy.
Jaani	- Johnny	Jaanikutaaq	- tall Johnny.
Maak	- Mark	Maagaaluk	- big Mark; bully Mark.
Suusi	- Susie	Suusikussuk	- crazy Susie.
inuk	- person	inummarialuk	- giant person.
qukiut	- gun	qukiutittiaq	- fine gun.
qimmiq	- dog	qimmiviniq	- dead dog.

30.3. Note on the Hierarchy of Position Within a Sentence-Word. Within the sentence-word, there is quite a high degree of flexibility regarding the addition of infixes. One always has the stem, verbal or nominal, as a kind of base upon which to build and, from that base, one may add or subtract any number of infixable morphemes--within the limits of sense--before capping the structure with a pronoun suffix. In many ways, it is like a precision-fitted highly efficient set of mechanical building toys, each part capable of fitting expertly into a number of limited relationships. At the beginning of any sequence, the range of choice is wide, comparatively speaking, almost any infixable morpheme is able to follow the stem. But as the sequence lengthens the choice of infix that can be added increasingly narrows. In order to gain high efficiency, there is the necessary corollary of rigid hierarchy of position.

In the following, I have taken a verbal stem, -tusar-, and six infixable morphemes capable of coinciding within one sentence-word in order to show the total possibilities of morphological hierarchy for one construction sequence. The simple sentence-word used for an example is tusar/tuq.

Step 1: Each of the six infixable morphemes are capable of following the verbal stem tusar-:

tusar/uma/juq	He wants to hear
tusa/rqau/juq	He just now heard
tusa/rquur/tuq	I think he heard
tusa/nngit/tuq	He didn't hear
tusar/alar/puq	He actually did hear
tusar/i/vuq	He also heard

UNIT THIRTY

'Adjectives, Adverbs, and Note on
Hierarchy of Position Within Sentence-
Word

Step 2: In this step, we find that one of the six infixable morphemes, namely, -uma-, is unable to follow the remaining five, whereas the five are capable of following -uma-. We therefore use -uma- as the first permanent addition to the stem:

tusar/uma/rqau/juq	He just now wanted to hear
tusar/uma/rquur/tuq	I think he wanted to hear
tusar/uma/nngit/tuq	He doesn't want to hear
tusar/uma/galuar/puq	He actually does want to hear
tusar/uma/gi/vuq	He also wants to hear

Step 3: In this step, we find that one of the remaining five infixable morphemes, namely, -rqau-, is unable to follow the remaining four, whereas the four are capable of following -rqau-. We therefore use -rqau- as the second permanent addition to the stem:

tusar/uma/rqau/rquur/tuq	I think he just now wanted to hear
tusar/uma/rqau/nngit/tuq	He didn't just now want to hear
tusar/uma/rqau/galuar/puq	He actually did just now want to hear
tusar/uma/rqau/gi/vuq	He also just now wanted to hear

Step 4: In this step, we find that one of the remaining four infixable morphemes, namely, -rquur-, is unable to follow the remaining three, whereas the three are capable of following -rquur-. We therefore use -rquur- as the third permanent addition to the stem:

tusar/uma/rqau/rquu/nngit/tuq	He didn't I think just now want to hear
tusar/uma/rqau/rquur/alar/puq	He actually did I think just now want to hear
tusar/uma/rqau/rquur/i/vuq	He also I think just now wanted to hear

Step 5: In this step, we find that one of the remaining three infixable morphemes, namely, -nngit-, is unable to follow the remaining two, whereas the two are capable of following -nngit-. We therefore use -nngit- as the fourth permanent addition to the stem:

tusar/uma/rqau/rquu/nngi/kkaluar/puq	He actually did not I think just now want to hear
tusar/uma/rqau/rquu/nngin/ni/vuq	He also didn't I think just now want to hear

Final Step: In this step, we find that of the two remaining infixable morphemes, -alar- is unable to follow -i-, whereas -i- is able to follow -alar-. Therefore -alar- is the fifth and -i- the sixth addition to the stem before the word is closed off by the pronoun suffix:

tusar/uma/rqau/rquu/nngi/kkaluar/i/vuq	He also actually didn't I think just now want to hear
--	--

UNIT THIRTY-ONE -- BONUS

PILUU

taika Piluu! Inuapiup nukaa.
 nutarattiavammarialuk!
 sitamainnarnik ukiuqarquurtuq
 uqakkaaluullunilu. hai?
 haiirtippagit! tavvali
 qailirpuq ullaalulluni!
 titirarti! titirarti! kaivattinnga!
 kaivattinnakkit uijjanngurpit?
 taimauvit? aakkaa? taimaukkannirpit?
 pinnguarpuungii? aulakattaarluuk?
 marquulluuk? paunngasijualuummijuguk!
 (ha! ha! ha!) illartitagillii?
 quvianartualuk! hiilii?
 nangiarpit? nangiartinngikkaluartagit?
 nangiajjaanngittunga! amaalaunnga!
 nakatarluuk? urrutitarali!
 nungusaraq. nungusarartaartinnga!
 nungusarartaartikkannirlagiit?
 Piluu! anaanannut qaiqujaugavit!
 qungagunniirtuq angirqarumannginnami.
 angirqasilirtuugaluaq sukaittumik
 kisiani anaanangata quviuasugunniirtimmagu. but his mother made him sad.
 ata! uqautikkannirpaatit.
 titirarti! tamaaniituinnalirit!

'Verbal Morpheme of Compulsion, -ti-,
 Adverbial Morpheme of Repetition,
-kkannir-, and Note on Categories of
 Experience

There's Piluu! Inuapik's young brother.

What a marvellous child!

I think he is only four years old

and he's a great talker too. Huh?

I made you say "huh"! But here

he comes running as fast as he can go!

Clerk! Clerk! Swing me around (make me
 go around and around)!

Now that I've swung you around, are
 you tired from turning?

Have you had enough? No-o? Have you
 had enough once more?

We two are playing, aren't we? Let's
 you and I swing?

The two of us? You and I are also
 swinging way up in the air!

Did you say that I made you laugh though?

Gee, it's a lot of fun! Isn't it so?

Do you feel scared (from the height)?

Are you sure I didn't make you scared?
 I'm not gonna get scared! Carry me
 on your back!

Shall we play "nakataq"? (nakataq--
 knocking over a sitting object by shy-
 stones at it) I knocked it over!

Candy. Give me a candy (make me
 acquire a candy)!

Did you say let me give you another
 candy (make you acquire another candy)?

Piluu! Your mother's calling you to come!

He's stopped smiling because he
 doesn't want to go home.

He's now starting to go home all right--
 slowly--

but his mother made him sad.

Listen! He's speaking to you again.

Clerk! Just stay here (don't go away)!

UNIT THIRTY-ONE -- BONUS

PILUU

'Verbal Morpheme of Compulsion, -ti-,
Adverbial Morpheme of Repetition,
-kkannir-, and Note on Categories of
Experience

aqagu pinnguakkannilaurmiluuk?

Shall you and I also play again tomorrow?

ilaak qangatuinnaq

I mean--sometime(anytime) in the future

tasiurtaulaartugut Jiisusikulummut.

dear little Jesus will take us by the
hand.

(Note: This is not meant to be irreverence nor even religious devotion
but merely a child repeating one of the religious cliches heard from
his elders.)

uaq! Piluu innaujaarsijukuluk!

My! Piluu's showing off a little act-
ing like a grown-up, the little dear!

tusaramia! qaujimaajualuk.

Because he's heard something somewhere,
eh? He knows a lot (for his age).

innauguni ajujjaanngittuq.

He'll be strong and capable when he's
grown up.

31.1. The verbal morpheme of compulsion, -ti-, has four allomorphs
(see note at the end of 2.2.): -tip-, -tim-, -tin-, and -ti-. The
morphological situations which follow -ti- condition the choice of the
allomorph:

a) If the following morpheme is going to be p-initial, -tip- is used:

tukisittippaatit - he made you understand. ajurttippagit - I stopped you
(made you unable to do s.t.). pallarttipparma - You made me fall down.
qaujittippallugu! - Keep him informed (regularly cause him to know)!

b) If the following morpheme is going to be m-initial, -tim- is used:

taimailittimmagu - Because he made her act like that. ataatama qukiut-
itaarttimmaanga - Because my father gave me (made me acquire) a gun.
taikunngauttimmiguk! - Take it (make it go) over there also!

c) If the following morpheme is going to be n-initial, -tin- is used:

qaujitinniarpiuk? - Are you going to let (to make) him know? aittaa
tusartinnasaarakku - I regret that I told him (made him hear) too late.

d) If the following morpheme is going to be other than p-, m-, or
n-initial, -ti- is used:

tammarttitara - I caused him to go the wrong way. quviasugunniirttitaujuq -
He was made unhappy. qaujitikkaluarpiuk? - Did you actually let him know?
kappiasuttinnngittarali - I didn't scare him. taikunngauttimmarittanga -
She really took it (made it go) over there. tukisittilaurtavut - We made her
understand. ijukkarttikaallattanga - She suddenly made it fall off.
pijunniirttiqattaraluartara - I do regularly make him stop (doing s.t.).

UNIT THIRTY-ONE --BONUS

'Verbal Morpheme of Compulsion, -ti-,
Adverbial Morpheme of Repetition,
-kkannir-, and Note on Categories of
Experience

31.2. The adverbial morpheme of repetition, -kkannir- (in medial position) and -kkanniq (in final position), is roughly equivalent in meaning to such words or phrases in English as "again", "some more," "another," "further," etc., and is invariable in form.

31.2.1. Just as with any other morphemes that begin with consonant clusters--(-jj-, -kk-, -mm-, -nn-, -nng-, -tt-, -rq-)--such as -jjaanngi-, -jjaagunniir-, -kkaluar-, -kkar-, -mmarik-, -nnajuk-, -nngit-, -ttiar-, -ttiarik-, -rqau-, rquur-, etc., -kkannir- causes the consonant final of a preceding morpheme to drop. This is an invariable rule:

tukisijuaq	- he understood s.t.	tukisik <u>kkannir</u> pit? - Did you understand anything further?
uqautivaa	- She spoke to him.	uqautik <u>kkannir</u> uk! - Speak to her again!
tikittuaq	- He arrived.	tikik <u>kkannir</u> ripsi? - Did you people arrive again?
aullartuaq	- He went away.	aullak <u>kkannir</u> tuq - He went away again.
pisuttuaq	- He walked.	pisuk <u>kkannir</u> tuq - He walked again.
sinilirtuaq	- He's falling asleep.	sinilik <u>kkannir</u> tuq - He's falling asleep again.
pirsilirtuaq	- It's drifting now.	pirsilik <u>kkannir</u> tuq - It's drifting some more now.

31.2.2. Morphemes preceding -kkannir-:

pititauk <u>kkannir</u> tunga	I was made to get (made to acquire) more of s.t.
tiituk <u>kkannir</u> it?	Have another cup of tea?
sivumuurtik <u>kkannir</u> lugu!	Push it ahead (forward) some more!
illuliuk <u>kkannir</u> tut	They are building more houses (houses again).
imaanunngauk <u>kkannir</u> itaravit	Stupid little sopping wet thing! because
qausirturuluk!	you went and got into the water again.
tiitaakk <u>kkannir</u> langa!	Let me get some more tea!

31.2.3. Morphemes following -kkannir-:

pisuk <u>kkannir</u> niarmiжу	He will also walk some more.
tusak <u>kkannir</u> aluarpit?	Did you actually hear anything more?
qaujikk <u>kkannir</u> umajunga	I want to understand this further.
tukisik <u>kkannir</u> ulugina!	Listen! Get this one more thing into that empty skull of yours, okay?
nirikk <u>kkannir</u> runnarpit?	Can you eat some more?
qaikk <u>kkannir</u> laurtuq ippassaq	He came again yesterday.

UNIT THIRTY-ONE -- BONUS

'Verbal Morpheme of Compulsion, -ti-,
 Adverbial Morpheme of Repetition,
-kkannir-, and Note on Categories of
 Experience

31.2.4. As an affix, -kkanniq can also attach itself to odd nouns, adverbs, and other fragmented utterances:

sukatikkannirlugu! - Tighten it some more! atillukkanniq! - Some more again!

silissigiakkannirlagu? - Let me make it even wider? likkanniq. - Yes,
 even more.

iikkanniarjuk - Yes, a little bit more.

kina? - who? ivvikkanniq - You once more (you again).

taannakkanniq? - That one again? tavvuunakkanniq! - Through here again!

INDEX

References are to pages.

A

- Aberration, 23--24
 ability, morpheme of, 58--59
 ablative constructions, 78--81
 accusative case, objects in, 6
 accusative case forms, -aluk in
 the context of, 13, 38--39;
 reflexive sense, 97; adverbs,
 115
 actuality, morpheme of, 94, 97--
 100
 additive constructions, marker
 for, 28--29
 adjectives, accusative case
 forms used with, 39; "big,"
 12,13,14; common, 118;
 "good," 67; infixed, 118;
 interrogative, 2; "mean," or
 "treacherous," 13,14; mod-
 ifying -qar-constructions, 39;
 "nice," "kindly," "gentle,"
 15; possessive, 90--91; simple
 nouns as noun plus, 118;
 "small," "little," 14--15;
 suffixed, 119; "very," 12,13
 14; adjectival morpheme
 -ttiar-, 66--71; -mmarik-,
 66--71
 adverbs, -aluk with, 13; of com-
 parison, 117; of condition,
 117; conjunctive, 90--93;
 demonstrative, 9,16; of dir-
 ection, 117; interrogative,
 2,9,10; "a lot," 13; of
 place, 116; of quality, 115;
 "really," 68; of time, 116;
 "too," 23; of ways & means,
 118; adverbial morpheme -ttiar-,
 66--71; -mmarik-, 66--71; ad-
 verbial phrase in response to
 a why-question, 24
 aequalis case, adverbs, 117
 affirmative questions, answers
 to, 32
 affixes, -ai? 44--46; -ilaak,
 105; -li, 2, 27--28; -lu, 27, 28--29;
 -luttaaq, 47,49; -luunniit, 27,29;
 -ssaq, 38,41; -ti(-ji,-si,), 40;
 -tuaq, 107, 110; -ut, 40; -vik,
 40; -viniq, 111,113--114
 agential passive constructions, 78--80
 alternative constructions, markers for,
 29
 alternative form of Indicative negat-
 ive mood, 31
 answers to affirmative and negative
 questions, 32

B

- Belligerent tone with -aluk, 14
 Blandishment, marker affix of, 45
 Bodily cold, morpheme of, 72--75
 Bodily impairment, morpheme of, 72--
 74
 Bodily pain, morpheme of, 72--74
 building, morpheme of, 38, 40

C

- Case inflexion, tables of, 16--18
 causative mood, 35--37
 cessation, morpheme of, 58--61
 cold, bodily, 72--75
 comparative degree, 72--73, 75--76
 completed action, morpheme of, 19--20
 compulsion, morpheme of, 121--122
 conditional mood, 54--56
 conjugations, verbal--
 causative, 35--37; causative-rel-
 ative, 87-88; conditional, 54--56
 conditional-relative, 88; imper-
 ative, 62--64; indicative, 7, 34--
 35; indicative negative, 31;
 interrogative, 7; interrogative
 negative, 31, interrogative special,
 7; participle, 56--57; participle-
 relative, 88--89; relative, 86--89

conjunctive adverbs, 90--93
 consuming, morpheme of, 42--43

D

Days, hours, months, 81--82
 demonstrative pronouns, 2, 9, 16--17; adverbs, 9, 16
 disgust and disparagement, morpheme of, 111-112
 distributive pronouns, -aluk with, 13

E

Entreaty, marker affix of, 45
 excess, morpheme of 21, 23--24
 exclamatory forms, 13
 exclusion, morpheme of, 106--109
 existence in location, morpheme of, verb to be, 3
 explicative constructions, marker for, 28
 expressions of--
 fear, 62; finality, 50, 101;
 pain, 62; shock and surprise, 94; realization and surprise, 105; understanding, 105

F

Fear, expression of, 62
 finality, expression of, 50, 101
 future time, morpheme of, 51

G

Genitive case, special uses of, 85--86; subjects in, 6; terminative case affixes corresponding to, 86
 genitive case forms, -aluk in the context of, 13; of common nouns, 83; of double possession, 83--84; of demonstrative pronouns, 84; of personal pronouns, 84; of plurals, 84

getting, morpheme of, 42--43

H

Habit, morpheme of, 21--22; with -aluk, 22
 having something, morpheme of, 25--26; -qar-constructions, 39; with -nirsaq, 76
 hours, days, months, 81-82
 hunting for, morpheme of, 30--33

I

Identification, morpheme of, verb to be, 1, 2; with -aluaq, 99; with -aluk, 13; with -laaq, 77; with -nirsaq, 75; with -suuq, 22
 impairment, bodily, 72--74
 imperative mood conjugations, 62--64
 inclusive pronouns, 49
 indefinite past time, morpheme of, 101, 104
 indefinite pronouns, 109
 indicative mood conjugations, affirmative, 7, 34--35; negative, 31
 inflexion, tables of case, 16--18
 instrument of, noun affix meaning, 40
 interrogative adjectives, 2; adverbs, 2, 9, 10; marker affix, 44--46; mood conjugations, 7; negative mood conjugations, 31--32; pronouns, 2, 9, 10; -aluk with interrogative pronouns, 13; sentences, 2

L

Locative case, 3, 4; adverbs, 116--117

M

Making, morpheme of, 38, 40
 marker affixes, 27--29, 44--46, 104--105
 material for, affix -ssaq(-it), 41

months, days, hours, 81--82
 morphological structure of Eskimo language, 6
 movement towards s.t., morpheme of, 8

N

Negation, morpheme of, 30--33
 negative questions, answers to, 32
 nominative case, objects in, 6;
 of nouns, 17--18
 nouns, case inflexion of, 17--18;
 simple, 118; terminative case of, 9--10; affixes of, 22, 40--41

O

Objects, accusative case forms
 used with, 39; in accusative case, 6; extra-morphological, 6; in sentence-word, 6
 occupation, morpheme of, 64--65

P

Pain, bodily, 72--74; expression of, 62
 participle mood verbal conjugations, 56--57
 passive voice, 78--81
 past time, morphemes of, 47--48, 52, 101, 104
 perfect present time, 101--103
 personal pronouns, 94--96
 place or time, noun affix of, 40
 position within sentence-word,
 hierarchy of, 119--120
 potential, noun affix -ssaq, 41
 present time, morpheme of, 52--53, 101--103
 probability, morpheme of, 106--107, 110
 pronouns, demonstrative, 2, 9, 16--17; distributive, 13; inclusive, 49; indefinite, 109;

interrogative, 2, 9, 10, 13;
 personal, 94--96; reflexive, 97; suffixes, 7

R

Reaffirmation, marker word and marker affix of, 101, 104--105
 recently past time, morpheme of, 47, 48
 reflexive pronouns, 97
 regularity, morpheme of, 44-45
 reinforcement, adjectival and adverbial morphemes of, -aluk, 11--15; with -laaq, 77; with -mmarik-, 70--71; with -nir-saq, 76; with -suuq, 22; with -u-, 13; also -aluartillugu, 100; -mmarik-, 68, 69; -mmari-kuluk, 71; -ttammarik-, 70; -ttiammarik-, 69; -ttiar-, 67, 68
 reinforcement, elements of, conditioned by articulation, 4
 relative mood verbal conjugations 86--89
 repetition, morpheme of, 121--124
 residence in, morpheme of, 33

S

Sentence-word, types 1 and 2, 6;
 hierarchy of position within, 119--120
 Shock and surprise, expression of, 94
 similarity, morpheme of, 111, 113
 stem, for terminative cases of pronouns, nouns, and adverbs, 9--10
 subject, extra-morphological, 6;
 in sentence-word, 6
 suffixes, pronoun, 7
 superlative degree, 72--73, 76--77
 surprise, expression of, 105
 syntactical structure of Eskimo, 6

T

Terminative affix, 9--10
 terminative cases of adverbs, 117;
 of adverbs, pronouns, and
 nouns, 8, 9, 10; for passive
 constructions, 79; in special
 use for genitive case, 86;
 terminative stem, 9--10
 time morphemes, 47--48, 50--53,
 101--103, 104
 time, noun affix, 40
 travelling in a vehicle, morpheme
 of, 42--43

U

understanding, expression of, 105
 uniqueness, affix of, 106--107, 110

V

Verbal conjugations (See Conjugat-
 ion of Verbs)
 Verbs, to be, 1,2,3,4; to have,
 25--26
 vialis case, adverbs, 118

W

Wanting, morpheme of, 19--20
 working with or at, morpheme of, 64--65

